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Algeria 6.00 Cdn 19.00 US 55.00 Norway 6.00 N.J.
Australia 17.50 India 250.00 Portugal 70.00
Belgium 27.00 Japan 250.00 Saudi Arabia 60.00
Canada 21.00 Lebanon 250.00 South Africa 60.00
Cyprus 25.00 Libya 250.00 Spain 90.00
Denmark 27.00 Cdn 19.00 US 55.00 Sweden 60.00
Egypt 27.00 Cdn 19.00 US 55.00 Switzerland 60.00
Finland 27.00 Cdn 19.00 US 55.00 Taiwan 60.00
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ESTABLISHED 1887

Reagan Announces Delay In Visit to Philippines

By Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan announced Monday that he will postpone his visit to the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia to November, saying the official reason was that congressional business will be "particularly demanding" at that time.

Despite the announcement, however, administration officials who declined to be identified said that the political instability of the Philippine government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos was the underlying factor in the decision.

Security questions and congressional objections to the trip also were taken into consideration, the officials said.

Mr. Reagan dropped plans to visit Indonesia and Thailand, as well as the Philippines. He still plans to visit Japan and South Korea at times close to the previously announced Nov. 10-15 dates, officials said.



10th French-African Summit Talks Open
Captain Thomas Sankara, left, the president of Upper Volta, greeting President François Mitterrand of France at Vittel, France, Monday at the start of the 10th French-African summit meeting. Mr. Mitterrand later called for respect for Chad's territorial integrity and said that without it "there will be disorder everywhere." Thirty-eight African countries are attending the talks.

10 Defectors From Shamir Coalition Cut Chances of Forming Government

By Alan Elsner
Reuters
JERUSALEM — Yitzhak Shamir's chances of forming a new government looked increasingly slim Monday as the prime minister-designate's coalition of religious and rightist parties began to fall apart.

A key group, the ultra-religious Agudath Israel party, with four members, came out against the Shamir-led government and called for new elections. Earlier, six members of the ruling coalition told Mr. Shamir that they would not support him in a parliamentary vote of confidence, tentatively scheduled for Thursday.

Menachem Porush, a longtime Agudath Israel member of parliament, said in an interview that his faction had dropped its support for a Shamir government.

"We are no longer interested in his government," said Mr. Porush. "We now support new elections."

Mr. Porush had previously said that his party would not support Mr. Shamir unless he had secured the support of 61 of the 120 members of the Knesset, the Israeli parliament. Mr. Porush said his party had now taken a more definite stand against a Shamir government because of its failure to secure commitments from Mr. Shamir to undertake a program of religious legislation.

"We have not been satisfactorily treated by Shamir," he said.

Defection of the Agudath Israel faction and the six dissidents, who have demanded a national unity government with the opposition, "Labor Party," appeared to remove Mr. Shamir's chances of winning a parliamentary majority. If all 10 abstained in Thursday's vote, Mr. Shamir could count on the support of only 54 Knesset members against 56 for the opposition.

Mr. Shamir has so far defied the danger signs. Ronnie Milo, a senior coalition figure, said after meeting Mr. Shamir that the vote would proceed.

Earlier, Mr. Shamir met the original six dissidents and tried in vain to persuade them to support him. They demanded that he postpone the confidence vote until next week and make another attempt to form a unity government.

Mr. Shamir saw the Labor Party leader, Shimon Peres, three times last week in an effort to reach agreement on basic policy issues. That attempt collapsed on Friday with both sides declaring that differences on a wide range of policies, including Jewish settlement of the occupied West Bank and overall Middle East peace efforts, were too wide to bridge. Each accused the other of being unwilling to compromise.

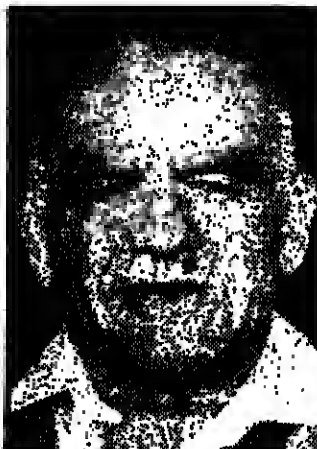
Mordechai Ben Porat, one of the six dissidents, said Monday that he still believed a national unity government was possible if a determined effort was made.

The six argue that Israel's economic and foreign affairs problems are so great that only a broad-based government can cope with them. A large proportion of Israeli voters share their view, according to recent public opinion polls.

Israel Radio said Mr. Shamir had reacted furiously when informed of the rebels' decision, angrily accusing Mr. Ben Porat of playing into Labor's hands.

Defense Minister Moshe Arens made a public appeal to the six dissidents to support Mr. Shamir as the only way of keeping hopes alive for ultimately forming a national unity government. The Associated Press reported. He blamed Labor for blocking such a government.

Mr. Shamir announced three weeks ago that 64 Knesset members, including the 10, had pledged to regroup the coalition of the outgoing prime minister, Menachem Begin, under his leadership. On that basis, President Chaim Herzog asked Mr. Shamir to form the new government.



Yitzhak Shamir

Vote for U.S. Force in Lebanon Marks New Mood

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The congressional vote to keep U.S. troops in Lebanon for 18 more months may be a turning point in the United States' post-Vietnam foreign policy, with implications extending beyond an endorsement of President Ronald Reagan's policy in Lebanon.

Now, for the first time since the American withdrawal from Vietnam, both houses of Congress have given their assent to keeping U.S. troops in a hostile situation, however limited their role. This suggests that Congress, if not the nation at large, has begun to shed its post-Vietnam reluctance to see U.S. forces used abroad in pursuit of foreign policy objectives.

For what began on Capitol Hill early in September as a drive to establish constitutional precedents to restrain the president is now being interpreted by many members of Congress as well as the White House as an endorsement of assertive actions already taken by Mr. Reagan in Lebanon.

The debate in the Senate and the House of Representatives last week indicated that Mr. Reagan would not have received a vote of confidence had he been seeking congressional approval to put U.S. forces into Central America or to have them engage in offensive combat anywhere in the world.

Many members in both houses emphasized that they approved the Lebanon resolution, however reluctantly, because they supported the president's broad objectives in the Middle East, where Congress has long perceived vital U.S. interests to be at stake, whereas many members differ with his objectives in Central America.

One clear indication of the difference with which Congress views the Lebanon resolution is that the House and the White House but with Congress as well.

For the last three weeks the administration has refused to be pinned down to accepting any limits on the 1973 War Powers Act. When Mr. Reagan wrote to the leaders last Tuesday pledging to seek congressional authority for "any substantial expansion in the number or role" of the marines in Lebanon, he tied that to the Lebanon Emergency Assistance Act for fiscal 1983, which ends Sunday, and not to the earlier legislation invoked by Congress.

For some, the underlying issue was Mr. Reagan's credibility. Uncertainty over the president's future course caused all but two Senate Democrats to vote against the measure. But Mr. O'Neill told the House, "I believe the president when he says he has no plans to change the peacekeeping role of our marines."

It will probably be months before the issue is settled in practice. Opponents of the Lebanon resolution say it lacks legal force, but supporters contend that as a practical political matter, Mr. Reagan will have to exercise restraint because Congress has pressed the issue.

"In a legal sense, it does not limit the president," said Representative Les Aspin, a Wisconsin Democrat, one moderate who voted for the measure. "But as a practical political matter, it does have some limitations. He could decide to buck Congress, but he would pay a price."

For many members, the commitment of the two leaders to a bargain struck with Mr. Reagan two weeks ago provided enough political cover to support the resolution. Many accepted the leadership's contention that once the president signed the Lebanon resolution, it would establish a landmark precedent strengthening the hand of Congress in future foreign crises.

But whether Congress has established effective legislative restraints on Mr. Reagan is now a matter of dispute not only between Capitol Hill and the White House but within Congress as well.

Early the next morning, about two hours before his body was found, Mr. Skinner was said to have called Mr. Ratford at home, again speaking of fears for his life.

Mr. Skinner, who was the chief representative of the Midland Bank, one of Britain's largest financial institutions, precipitated the events that are now under investigation on the afternoon of June 15, when he arrived in a distraught state at the apartment of the Cane, a British couple living in the same building.

The couple said Sunday that Mr. Skinner handed Mrs. Cane a note saying he feared he would be arrested that evening by Soviet guards outside the British Embassy when he attended a reception. He asked that British officials be alerted to help him and added, according to the Cane's account, that he knew that there was "a spy in the embassy."

According to the accounts given Sunday, Mr. Skinner, on the eve of his death, about 20 hours after writing his note saying there was a spy in the embassy, had a lengthy meeting with David J. Ratford, the embassy's second-ranking official, and with John Burnett, its security chief.

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Bank Chief Is Arrested In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES — The president of the Argentine Central Bank, Julio González del Solar, was arrested on Monday on the orders of a judge investigating alleged irregularities in the recapitalization of Argentina's \$39-billion external debt.

He was taken into custody as he stepped off a plane at the Buenos Aires airport and was driven to an undisclosed destination, a spokesman for the Ministry of the Economy said.

The arrest came amid urgent efforts by the authorities to find a formula to bolster the country's ailing economy, which has been ravaged by triple-digit inflation. The military government has suspended all foreign payments while working out details of new foreign exchange and import controls, which were announced on Friday, banking sources said.

The talks to reschedule the \$39-billion external debt ran into difficulties last week after Judge Federico Pinto Kramer froze all action to refinance \$9 billion of public sector debt during his investigation into whether a refinancing agreement for the national airline, Aerolineas Argentinas, was illegal.

Sources in Judge Pinto Kramer's court in the southern town of Rio Gallegos said he had ordered Mr. González del Solar arrested so he could appear in court on charges connected with this case.

Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala Threaten 'Force' Against Nicaragua

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Military commanders from El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala announced Monday they would take common action and were prepared to use force against leftist-ruled Nicaragua.

The decision was made at a meeting Saturday at a ranch near Guatemala City. It also was attended by Lieutenant General Paul F. Gorman, head of the U.S. Southern Command in Panama.

Although it did not mention Nicaragua's leftist Sandinista government by name, the wording of a joint communiqué left no doubt of the target.

The military chiefs "reviewed the situation and conditions prevalent in the Central American region, in view of the existentialist Marxist-Leninist threat against democracy and the Central American peoples' vocation for liberty," the statement said.

It said they agreed to revive the Central American Defense Council, an organization set up in 1963 at the urging of the United States to fight subversion in the region allegedly promoted by the Communist regime in Cuba.

The military leaders also decided to "jointly strengthen the isthmus's armies, using force, both to defend democracy and protect development," the communiqué said.

The Central American Defense Council had been inactive since a 1969 border war between Honduras and El Salvador.

Nicaragua, one of the original members when the country was ruled by the Somoza family, was not invited to Saturday's meeting. Costa Rica declined to attend, saying it has no army and is trying to keep from being involved in the conflict between the Sandinistas and their foes.

Cuba's official news agency, Prensa Latina, called the reaction of the council "a dangerous phoenix."

Spy Intrigue Unfolds in Death of U.K. Banker in Moscow

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — Shortly before 9 A.M. on June 17, Dennis G. Skinner, a 54-year-old British banker, was found dead after a fall to the sidewalk from his 12th-story apartment on Moscow's Leninsky Prospekt.

Accounts of the incident that circulated in the British community here at the time suggested it was a suicide, possibly related to loneliness and depression brought on by 15 years' work in Moscow.

But Sunday, a British couple living here disclosed to reporters that two days before his death Mr. Skinner approached them with a note that said he knew of a spy for the Soviet Union in the British Embassy and that his life was in danger. The existence of the note was then confirmed by sources at the embassy, who said it had been forwarded to authorities in England for presentation at the inquest into Mr. Skinner's death.

The couple who received the note about the purported spy, William and Valerie Cane, as well as other friends of Mr. Skinner, have offered other corroborative details, including an account of his discussions with embassy officials about the spy allegation. Embassy officials confirmed such discussions took place.

Questions about his death increased with the publication Saturday of a report in The Daily Express of London that said the British inquest into Mr. Skinner's death, opened and adjourned in July, would be resumed behind closed doors. The newspaper implied that the order to hold the hearing in camera had come from one of Britain's top security agencies, MI-5 or MI-6.

[A British Foreign Office spokesman, quoted by The Associated Press on Monday in London, said: "We are not aware of any interest of national security which would require the resumed hearing to be in camera." The spokesman, who declined to be identified, refused to elaborate on his statement.]

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In Sind, Landowners and Peasants Unite Against Zia's Rule

By William J. Eaton
Los Angeles Times Service

HALA, Pakistan — In the blistering hot back country of turbulent Sind province, the spirit of resistance to the martial-law regime of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq seems to be as tough and hardy as desert cactus.

Only a few miles north of Hala, the worst outbreak of violence since protests against General Zia began in mid-August occurred last week when government troops opened fire on demonstrators blocking the main highway.

The government acknowledged eight dead, including a Pakistani Army officer and seven civilians. Privately, however, one official said that the death toll was at least 18, and opposition sources put the number at 40.

Rural Sind has been basically unchanged for centuries, with wealthy land-owning families exerting semi-feudal authority over the peasants who work their fields. Now, landlords and peasants have united against military rule.

Government officials say that the landlords, resentful of martial-law inroads into their traditional powers, have financed the protest activities initiated by the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, a coalition of nine banned political parties.

It has been the small towns, not Karachi, the provincial capital, that have provided the impetus for the demonstrations, and the protests have surprised many people with their intensity and duration.

In Hala, about 100 miles (162 kilometers) northeast of Karachi, the black, red and green flag of the banned Pakistan Peoples' Party, the main force behind the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, flies from stores and homes in defiance of military orders. A boycott of local elections was a complete success.

There were no candidates at all for the 20 seats on the town committee.

Schools have been closed, weekly demonstrations are held despite a ban and the people of Hala are preparing to withhold their taxes as another gesture of disobedience.

The protest erupted in Hala, as did others elsewhere

in the province, after General Zia announced that martial law would continue for 18 months until national elections are scheduled under new rules laid down by the general.

Sind government officials, who seemed reluctant to discuss the weeks of confrontations, contend that the province is peaceful, with only isolated protests. But whatever tranquility there is has its price.

Armed members of the Frontier Constabulary — all Pushtuns from the far north of Pakistan — had been sent down to enforce martial law. Often, in a show of contempt, the people of Hala turned their backs on the Pushtuns.

The local police, who have shown sympathy with the protest, are no longer armed with rifles or revolvers but carry only steel-tipped bamboo canes.

The prime mover behind the resistance to martial law in Hala appears to be Mohammed Amin Fahim Makhdoon, 44, the eldest son of a wealthy land-owning family whose roots in Sind go back 600 years.

In a darkened room inside a high-walled compound, Mr. Makhdoon said quietly, "The agitation is going very well and it's going to be successful."

A former close associate of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was executed, Mr. Makhdoon has a younger brother who has been in prison four times for breaking military law forbidding political activity. "We pay the army to guard the country, not to control us," Mr. Makhdoon said.

A shopkeeper in Hala, Mohammed Yusuf, spoke with more outrage. "We are in prison," he declared in a near shout. "Zia is a very cruel man."

Across the Indus River in Dadu, where General Zia's motorcade was stoned on a recent visit, the army was much in evidence. Truckloads of troops patrolled the dirt street, automatic weapons at the ready although there was no sign of trouble.

Opponents of the regime said about 1,000 prisoners arrested for political activity were confined at the jail just outside Dadu.

The crackdown did not seem to have broken the spirit of resistance, however. A medical student who asked to be identified only as Zulfikar said: "The protests are not over. They are increasing day by day."

WORLD BRIEFS

British Labor Party Drops EC Plank

BRIGHTON, England (AP) — Britain's Labor Party, blaming itself for its June election trouncing, voted Monday to drop its insistence on withdrawal from the European Community, a key plank in its platform. The move was an early victory for the party's new leader, Neil Kinnock, who was elected Sunday as what some commentators called Labor's "last hope" of revival.

The conference also voted to uphold the expulsion of five leaders of a pro-Marxist pressure group called the Militant Tendency. "The idea of Marxism is still very strong within the Labor Party and we will fight this decision," said Peter Taaffe, head of the editorial board of the group's newspaper.

Explosives Found in Ulster Prison

LONDON, Northern Ireland (AP) — Security forces found explosives hidden in a top-security prison near Londonderry on Monday after guards staged a two-hour protest over the escape of 38 Irish Republican Army guerrillas in Belfast, a government spokesman said. A spokesman for Britain's Northern Ireland Office said four ounces (113 grams) of gelignite, a commercial blasting explosive, was found in a cellblock of Magilligan Prison. Security forces said the explosives could have caused heavy damage to the prison, which houses 430 inmates, including many convicted terrorists.

Earlier, guards at Magilligan staged a sit-in to draw attention to their allegations of lax security and staff cutbacks. They said they feared a repeat of the Sept. 25 breakout at the Maze prison in Belfast, in which the 38 guerrillas shot their way to freedom, killing one guard and wounding six. Nineteen escapees were still at large Monday night.

China Says U.K. Warns on Hong Kong

BEIJING (AP) — The Chinese news agency Monday accused a British official of threatening "unpleasantness" in Hong Kong if talks on the colony's future are unsuccessful.

It said that in a news conference in Hong Kong last Wednesday, Richard Luce, Britain's minister for the colony's affairs, "made a threat, by saying that if the Chinese-British talks failed to find a successful solution, 'there will be turbulence, there will be suffering.'"

China has said it intends to reassert its sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997, when Britain's lease on the New Territories, more than 90 percent of the colony's land area, expires. Britain and China have been holding talks on how to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. The next round of talks is scheduled for Oct. 19-20 in Beijing.

U.S. High Court Backs Anti-Gun Law

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Supreme Court left intact on Monday rulings that citizens have no constitutional right to keep a handgun in the home, pleasing gun-control advocates and possibly opening the way for more local gun laws in the United States.

The justices, without comment, rejected challenges to a Morton Grove, Illinois, ordinance outlawing the possession of handguns. A federal trial judge, later supported by the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, ruled that the ban on "any handgun unless the same has been rendered permanently inoperative" does not violate the Constitution.

The original decision relied heavily on a 1939 Supreme Court ruling interpreted as meaning that the Second Amendment right to "keep and bear arms" extends only to those weapons a militia might need. The appeals court said it did not even have to reach that conclusion, however, because the amendment is not a limitation on the powers of state or local governments — only on Congress.

Pilots Predict Continental Will Close

HOUSTON (UPI) — Striking members of the Air Line Pilots Association said Monday that Continental Airlines, which has severely curtailed its domestic schedule, probably would not be flying much longer.

A spokesman for the pilots, Gary Thomas, said Continental would run afoul of regulations restricting pilots to 30 hours in the air per week. The airline suspended domestic flights Sept. 24 when it filed for reorganization under federal bankruptcy laws. Last week it resumed about one-fourth of its flights with a third of its employees, called back from layoffs at reduced pay and increased working hours.

A Continental spokesman said the airline did not intend to cut back flights and, in fact, planned to expand its schedule. He said the airline needed only 350 pilots to maintain its present service to 25 cities.

For the Record

The Ariane rocket will not be launched Oct. 11 because of problems in preparing the Intelsat-7 communications satellite, which the rocket was to carry, the European Space Agency said Monday in Paris. (AP)

Striking teachers in Chicago, who are seeking a new wage agreement, set up picket lines Monday while administrators in the third largest U.S. school district worked out alternative activities for 420,000 students. (AP)

Mount Oyama volcano erupted Monday for the first time in 21 years, forcing the evacuation of thousands of people from the Pacific island of Miyakejima, south of Tokyo, Japan's Maritime Safety Agency reported. (UPI)

A mortar shell exploded Monday at West German military exercises in Munsingen, killing two officers and injuring 15 spectators, including a parliamentary deputy, Fritz Wittmann, military officials said. (AP)

Correction

All Along, winner of Sunday's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe horse race in Paris, went off at track odds of 17-1, not 37-1, as stated in the Herald Tribune of Oct. 3 on the basis of an erroneous report from United Press International. The dispatch also incorrectly reported All Along's winnings, which were \$312,500 from a gross purse of \$665,000.

Jordan Reported Ready To Resume Arafat Talks

By Eric Pace

New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — Jordan is prepared to hold new discussions with Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to work out a common approach toward a Middle East settlement, but only under certain conditions, according to Arab and Western diplomats.

Jordan's most detailed condition, they said, was that any efforts pick up essentially where they left off in April, when talks on a common Jordanian-PLO approach toward Arab-Israeli negotiations broke down. The government here has made no formal statement on the matter and has been reluctant to discuss it in recent months.

The main basis for the contacts last spring was President Ronald Reagan's Middle East proposal of last year and the plan framed at a meeting of Arab leaders in September 1982 in Fez, Morocco, diplomats said.

The Arab and Western diplomats reported a great sense of concern and growing pessimism within the Jordanian government, a feeling that time is working against a comprehensive Middle East solution.

That feeling arose largely because Israel has continued to set up Jewish settlements in the West Bank, they said.

The diplomats said another Jordanian condition for talks was that

Mr. Arafat be willing to follow a political, or nonmilitary, path toward a Middle East settlement.

Arab diplomats said that King Hussein had sent two cabinet ministers to visit Mr. Arafat in August in Tunis to find out his position.

Mr. Arafat made no reply because he was preoccupied with internal dissension in the PLO, they said.

They said the Jordanians had made a second approach to Mr. Arafat in September, at a UN conference on Palestine in Geneva, and again received no reply.

Well-placed Jordanians and Western diplomats emphasized that Hussein did not want to engage in broad talks on Middle East peace without the support of the Palestinians and other Arabs.

Jordanian official sources said last week that the Reagan proposal was "the only existing lead toward the creation of a process."

But the protracted Lebanese crisis has undermined Washington's credibility in Middle East politics, they said.

They noted that United States had not persuaded Israel to pull its troops out of Lebanon, although, they said, Mr. Reagan promised Hussein last December that this would be done by March.

In addition, Jordan resented the Reagan administration's failure to stop Israel adding settlements in the West Bank, the sources said.



PAPAL MEETING — U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger had a private audience with Pope John Paul II on Monday at the Vatican. At a news conference later in Rome, Mr. Weinberger said that the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe might be "the only thing" to bring about a change in the Soviet negotiating stance.

Sweeping Bill on Crime Pushed in U.S. Senate

By Leslie Maitland Werner

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After more than a decade of delay in efforts to amend key aspects of federal criminal law, Congress is now working toward enacting several measures that could have a major impact on the way defendants are prosecuted and sentenced in the federal courts.

The Reagan administration is strongly backing the package of legislation and has participated in an unusual bipartisan agreement in the Senate that seems to guarantee speedy passage of many of the proposals there.

In the House, the situation is far more complicated, although Representative Peter W. Rodino Jr., the New Jersey Democrat who is chairman of the Judiciary Committee, says there will be some action there, too, although perhaps not until next year.

Among the proposed changes are:

- Uniform sentencing and the elimination of parole.
- Making a defendant's potential danger to society a factor in setting bail.
- Putting the burden of proof on defendants in the insanity defense.

"You can go back many years before you'd find such an effort to enact serious crime legislation," said Deputy Attorney General Edward C. Schmults. "I think it will pass the Senate by an overwhelming vote. The House can't just sit there and do nothing."

According to Associate Attorney General D. Lowell Jensen, the package includes more than 40 measures, some of which were originally envisioned as part of a complete revision of the Federal Criminal Code, attempted through the 1970s and then abandoned as unachievable in Congress.

The bipartisan agreement that has advanced action in the Senate resulted from an understanding among the administration and four key senators on the Judiciary Committee: Republicans Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, the chairman, and Paul Laxalt of Nevada and Democrats Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware and Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

According to Robert McConnell, assistant attorney general for legislative affairs, the accord put together "noncontroversial" measures in a "core bill," which is expected to win Senate passage this year. The "controversial" items have been written as separate bills, alleviating opposition to the larger, more important package.

Russia Details Objections To Reagan's Missile Plan

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union, in a point-by-point rejection of President Ronald Reagan's latest arms proposal, says it provides "not the slightest step forward."

An editorial in Tuesday's issue of Pravda, released in advance by Tass, reiterated the Kremlin charge that the proposal was a "propaganda maneuver." It said the United States was only going through the motions of bargaining at Geneva to ensure support in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for the deployment of new medium-range U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

The editorial also repeated the Soviet insistence that any agreement in the talks to limit medium-range missiles must include the scrapping of the NATO deployment plan and also must take into account the 162 British and French nuclear rockets.

Another commentary, issued by the Novosti news agency, said that since the new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe could hit targets on Soviet territory, the Soviet government might be forced to enlarge its strategic arsenal that could hit the United States.

NATO plans to begin deploying 572 Pershing-2 and Tomahawk cruise missiles in Western Europe in December unless the United States and the Soviet Union agree on limits for Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe.

Mr. Reagan told the United Nations General Assembly last week that if the Russians agreed to reductions and limits in their medium-range missiles, the United States would not match the entire Soviet global deployment with U.S. missiles in Europe. But he said the United States would retain the right to deploy missiles elsewhere.

Terming this unacceptable, Pravda said the United States had reserved "the right" to deploy, in addition to the already existing American forward-based nuclear systems both in Europe and in Asia, as many new medium-range missiles as the U.S.S.R. has in its entire territory.

Mr. Reagan also said the United States would consider ways to take into account the Soviet desire to set limits on bombers as well as on missiles.

Pravda, however, said the United States "immediately hedged this readiness with a number of conditions that are absolutely unacceptable to the U.S.S.R."

Mr. Reagan's third point said the United States, in reducing its new missiles to agreed limits, would reduce the Pershing-2s, which the Russians fear most because of their speed, as well as the cruise missiles. Pravda's rejection of this point

said, "Leaving aside the fact that this position is rooted in the self-same, absolutely unacceptable premise that the U.S.S.R. should reduce its missiles while the United States will deploy its own, rather vague formulas are being used here giving the United States the free hand in determining the number of Pershing-2 missiles it would like to deploy in Western Europe."

Stalemate Blamed on U.S.

Blaming the United States, Viktor P. Karpov, the chief Soviet negotiator at the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks, said Monday that there had been no progress in more than a year of negotiations, Reuters reported from Geneva.

Reagan Changing Stance

Members of Congress said Monday that Mr. Reagan would announce new U.S. proposals Tuesday for reducing long-range missiles, Reuters reported from Washington.

Senator Charles H. Percy, an Illinois Republican and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said the new proposals would require the United States and the Soviet Union to destroy a specified number of older weapons for each new weapon built.

Suspect in Deaths Of Bankers Kills Self, Sheriff Says

The Associated Press

PADUCAH, Texas — James L. Jenkins, wanted for the ambush slayings of two Minnesota bankers, has shot himself to death, according to a Texas sheriff. His son, who had turned himself in, led authorities to the spot where the body was found.

Mr. Jenkins and his son, Steven, 18, had been the objects of a five-state search since the bodies of the two bank officers were found Thursday on a vacant farm near Ruthon in southwestern Minnesota. Authorities said the victims, Rudy Blythe and Deems Thulin, had been shot to death.

The bank had foreclosed on Mr. Jenkins' farm four years ago, and Steven Jenkins said his father held a grudge that might have prompted him to shoot the bankers, Cottle County Sheriff Frank Taylor said.

Authorities found the body of Mr. Jenkins, 46, Sunday night north of Paducah on a dirt road near an abandoned farmhouse, Mr. Taylor said. He said Steven Jenkins had come to his office saying that his father was threatening to kill himself.

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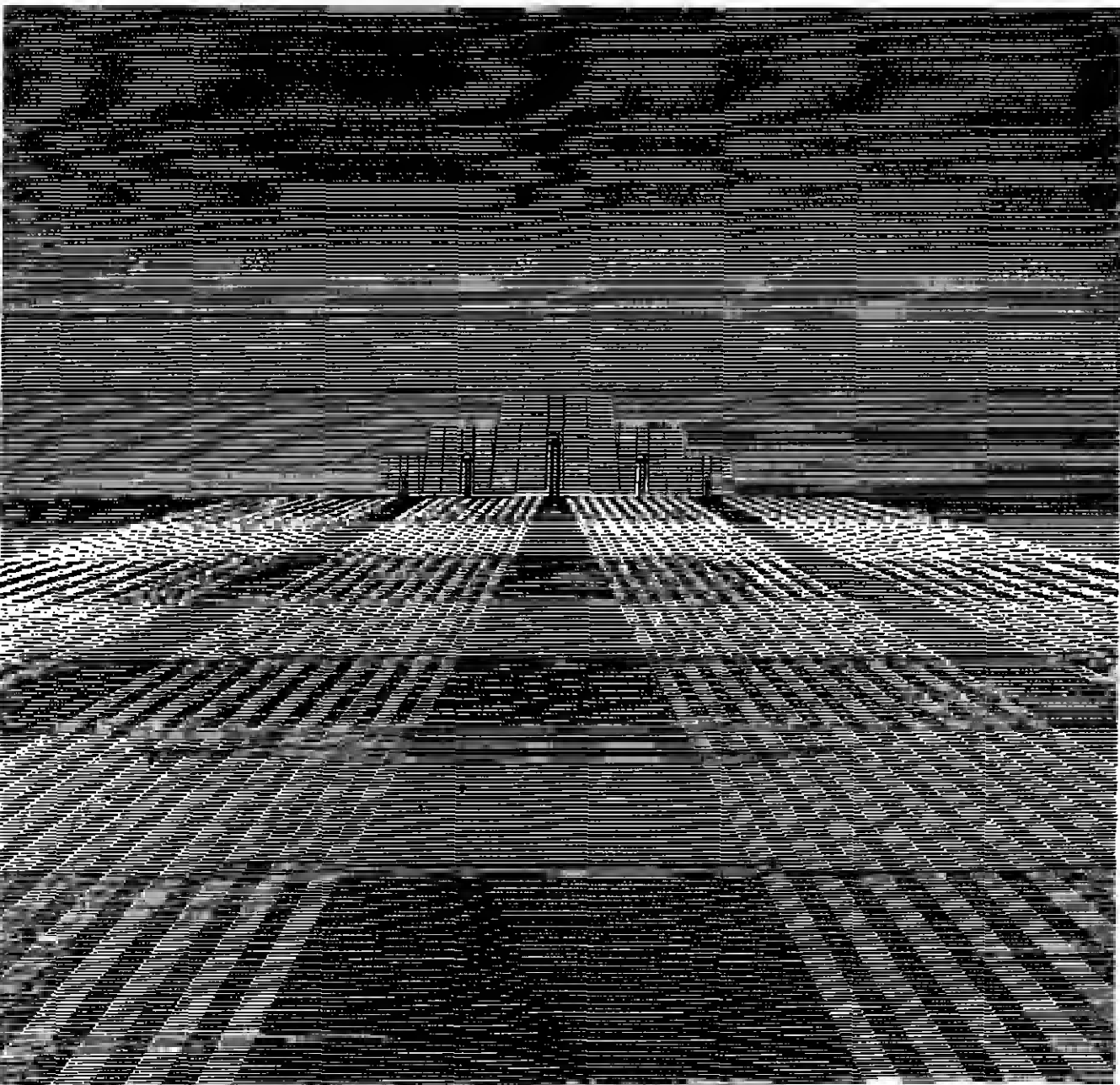
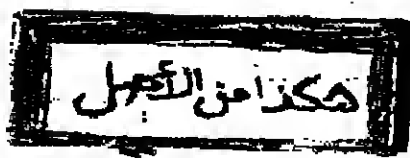
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Reagan May Appeal Directly To Union Members for Votes

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When he campaigned three years ago in the old factories of the industrial heartland, Ronald Reagan often boasted to blue-collar audiences that he was the only presidential candidate who carried a union card.

Now the White House is considering a re-election strategy in which Mr. Reagan's message to the working-class voters of America is expanded to be "Don't let the unions tell you how to vote."

As leaders of organized labor threw their weight behind former Vice President Walter F. Mondale this past weekend, Republican political strategists said they envisioned a campaign in which the president strikes back with a direct appeal to the rank and file.

While outlines of such an appeal are just taking shape, a Reagan operative described it by saying, "I can see a campaign commercial with a carpenter who says the economic recovery is giving him more work than he can handle. He'll say, 'I've been in the carpenter's union 25 years. But no one tells me how to vote.'"

Such a message includes the two major themes on which Mr. Reagan hopes to base his re-election pitch to American labor: economic recovery and the right of workers to strike up their minds even as the AFL-CIO moves ahead with a sophisticated campaign to help a Democrat capture the White House.

Taking this approach, Reagan advisers say their greatest expectation is that the president can match or better his 1980 performance, capturing more than 40 percent of the blue-collar vote. Their worst fear is that the record unemployment of Mr. Reagan's first two years and early political activity of the 14.5-million-member AFL-

CIO will deny him the electorally rich industrial states of the Midwest on which his last victory was built.

"It is going to be difficult," one presidential campaign strategist said. "You can put together 270 electoral votes without Michigan and Ohio, but it means you have to win a lot of other states." A total of 270 electoral votes is needed for election.

In the short run, the White House views the AFL-CIO endorsement as primarily of importance to Mr. Mondale's bid for the Democratic nomination. White House officials have said they believe that Mr. Mondale is less threatening to Mr. Reagan than Senator John Glenn of Ohio.

In the long run, Mr. Reagan's leading political aides agree that he must compete with the Democratic nominee for the attention of blue-collar workers who belong to unions, as well as those who do not. One Reagan tactic has been to court unions not affiliated with the AFL-CIO, such as the Teamsters union, which endorsed Mr. Reagan in 1980 and probably will again.

The Teamsters president, Jackie Presser, has been in regular contact with White House and administration officials about the campaign.

The White House hopes to pull together a dozen or more union endorsements, among them that of the International Longshoremen's Association, one official said.

Another possible Reagan tactic will be to exploit disenchantment within the AFL-CIO concerning the federation's endorsement of Mr. Mondale. Some administration officials think that Mr. Reagan should court union local leaders, for example, who disagree with the Mondale choice.

"You bring a local president to Washington, you have lunch with him at the White House," one official said.

cial said. "That has mileage with the rank and file."

Yet another tactic, one that Mr. Reagan will probably eschew personally, is to portray the Democratic nominee as a captive of the unions.

"We can start talking about the union-bought candidate," the official said, adding that this message can be carried forward by Reagan surrogates if not by the president himself.

This plays on public opinion surveys showing voters are suspicious of a labor endorsement. For example, a Penn-Schoen poll for the Garth Analysis last December showed that 56 percent of those questioned viewed a labor endorsement in 1983 as "an unfair attempt by the unions to influence the outcome of the elections," while 25 percent thought it was "a good attempt to unify labor support behind one candidate," according to Public Opinion magazine.

It is an article of faith among Mr. Reagan's campaign advisers that union members, and blue-collar voters generally, are influenced most heavily by the same factors as most middle-income Americans, including those with white-collar jobs.

These include traditional values of family, neighborhood and a strong national defense, as well as issues such as jobs and inflation.

"They are taxpayers, they are homeowners, and those things are important to them," a Republican strategist said.

Mr. Reagan always performs better among nonunion blue-collar workers than among their unionized counterparts. He played economic themes to both in 1980, promising prosperity without pain and reminding them of his days as president of the Screen Actors Guild.

But the subsequent recession put a big dent in his standing in Midwestern industrial areas.



PAST AND PRESENT — Children from New York's Polish community led a Pulaski Day march up Fifth Avenue on Sunday, carrying a Solidarity banner and making the V-for-Victory sign. The march is held annually to commemorate Casimir Pulaski, a Polish officer who fought alongside the colonial troops during the American Revolution.

Spokesman Is Speaking for Reagan With Greater Latitude, Confidence

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — At a recent briefing in his office, Larry M. Speakes startled reporters by discussing "on background" the overnight fighting in Beirut and President Ronald Reagan's dealings with Congress over Lebanon.

Addressing the issue as "an administration official," Mr. Speakes, the chief White House spokesman, warned that congressional attempts to impose a deadline on the presence of U.S. marines in Lebanon might play into the hands of Syria.

"That was a strong statement," an administration colleague told Mr. Speakes later. "Who wrote it?"

"I did," he replied.

By all accounts, the episode could not have taken place even a few months ago. But recently Mr. Speakes has begun operating with more latitude and with what many colleagues feel is more self-confidence.

After two years of feeling shut out, Mr. Speakes is attending more sensitive meetings and being given more information.

"I think Larry has grown tremendously," said James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff. "He's getting a lot more information, and he's getting it out more quickly. We think he's doing a very, very good job."

For his part, Mr. Speakes is uneasy at being told that he has grown. "I really don't want to be boastful about it," he said, "but I think I can do this job as well as anybody, as long as I have the tools to do it. And I think lately I've been getting the tools I need."

James S. Brady, the White House press secretary, who has still not recovered from the gunshot wounds he suffered in the 1981 attempt on Mr. Reagan's life, dubbed his Mississippi-born deputy "the Catfish."

The nickname seems apt. Like Mr. Speakes, catfish are hardly

glamorous. But they are strong and anyone careless in handling them can get stung.

Recently Mr. Speakes was asked about a newspaper article that quoted an administration official to the effect that the United States had acted illegally in barring Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, from landing at U.S. commercial airports. Did Mr. Reagan disagree?

"Absolutely," Mr. Speakes said. "Find who he is and we'll see how long he lasts."

That flip comment was undercut by the broad grin and aw-shucks manner that Mr. Speakes uses to defuse tensions. He managed to stifle himself recently, however, when he tried to discuss Barbara Honegger, a Justice Department consultant who resigned after assailing the administration's record on women's rights.

In a comment he now regrets, Mr. Speakes heaped ridicule on her for having "played an important role" in the administration as the bunny in the White House Easter egg roll. A senior adviser to Mr. Reagan called the remark "colossally stupid."

The publicity was itself a sign of Mr. Speakes' new prominence. If an unwelcome one, however, indication came last month when he

was given a new title, assistant to the president and chief White House spokesman, and a small raise, bringing his salary to \$69,800.

More significant, Mr. Speakes' office added two new deputies, Leslie Janka and Martin Fitzwater. They join Peter H. Rousell, another deputy, and C. Anson Franklin, an assistant press secretary.

Despite the improvements, Mr. Speakes' access is not complete. Unlike most of his predecessors, he is barred from National Security Council meetings. He makes up for this with briefings from the council staff members.

In recent weeks, Mr. Speakes has also begun attending meetings of the Legislative Strategy Group, the key decision-making entity for domestic affairs.

Three or four times a week, he reviews a list of issues with Mr. Reagan. Sometimes the president's replies are blunt, and it is up to Mr. Speakes to provide the shading.

"If I had been with Ronald Reagan for 10 years before this job," Mr. Speakes said, "maybe I could have stepped in and reflected his views right away. But it takes time to develop a relationship. I think now there's a recognition that if I'm given the information, I can handle it in a reliable way."

U.S. Groups Seek Curbs On Cable TV Programs

By Sally Bedell Smith

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A nationwide battle is taking shape over sexually explicit programs on cable television.

In a growing number of communities, politicians and citizens' groups are trying to curb such programs, primarily by enacting laws setting new standards for decency on cable television.

Cable operators are fighting back in court, contending that these restraints amount to censorship. In several cities, judges have struck down these new laws as unconstitutional, and further legal confrontations are looming.

The efforts to limit so-called indecency on cable stations have increased with the proliferation of programs that offer far more nudity, simulated sexual activity and profanity than have ever been seen on U.S. television.

Unlike conventional television, which is restrained by broadcasting standards, or movie theaters that, through a ratings system, theoretically can exclude minors from seeing sexually explicit films, cable television can bring such programs into the home unchecked.

Subscribing to a cable television service is a voluntary act, but now that cable is reaching nearly 40 percent of the nation's 83.5 million television households, the prospect that children may view this kind of programming has provoked special concern. Legislators in more than a dozen states have drafted laws to restrain cable television.

Legislation in several state legislatures, including those in New York and California, would require cable operators to offer devices that can be attached to a television set to block out certain channels.

The legal battle precipitated by these legislative actions has turned on the question of whether the attempt to limit the sexual content of cable systems is censorship or legitimate regulation.

Cable operators maintain that because they do not use public airwaves, the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution gives them the right to present programs according to their own editorial discretion.

Government officials, religious groups and parents argue that the

government should have the authority to apply standards on obscenity and indecency.

About 100 groups around the country are working to ban or curb what they consider indecent or obscene programming from cable television, according to Bruce A. Taylor, general counsel of Citizens for Decency Through Law, a nonprofit group that advocates the use of obscenity laws.

Such advocates have argued in the courts, for the most part unsuccessfully, that cable television should be subjected to the federal law prohibiting obscenity, profanity and indecency that governs radio and television — Section 1464 of the U.S. Criminal Code.

"The state has legitimate business in the protection of children," said David L. Wilkinson, the attorney general of Utah.

Although cable television does not use the public airwaves, the opponents of sexually explicit programming say that cable should be regarded as the equivalent of broadcasting.

The cable television industry has persuaded several federal courts that it is entitled to the same First Amendment rights as publishers. It contends that cable is different from other television because it requires a series of choices: a consumer must purchase the cable service and then pay an additional fee to subscribe to a channel offering the programming.

Cable industry officials also say that with the availability of lockout devices, subscribers can shield their children from objectionable shows — a capability absent from broadcast television.

As He Has in the Past, Askew Hopes to Prevail Despite Tough Stands

By Michael Barone

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Of the six Democratic presidential candidates, Ronin Askew grew up in the humblest circumstances. His mother was divorced when he was a baby, and after a few years, she left her husband's hometown of Muskogee, Oklahoma, and returned to her own, Pensacola, Florida.

His father did not contribute to Mr. Askew's support, and Mr.

today — that one day he would be governor.

Back in the late 1940s and early 1950s, he supported efforts to desegregate Florida State and all-black Florida A&M, across town in Tallahassee, at least to the extent of giving blacks access to all graduate programs. Did that cause trouble for him?

"Oh yes, believe me," he said. "But somehow we had to begin the process of affording an equal opportunity."

His opposition to segregation, he said, began when he was 11 and working in a supermarket at the edge of downtown Pensacola: there was a cat across the street for blacks, because they could not get service at any cat downtown.

"That's when it first struck me, the lack of access for blacks. And yet they were paying their full share and weren't able to share equally."

That was not the kind of talk you were likely to hear on fraternity row at Florida State or even in the Florida State Law School, which Mr. Askew attended after a stint in the air force (to fulfill his ROTC obligation) and from which he graduated in 1956.

He married, went back to Pensacola, and in 1958 ran for the Florida Legislature. Uncharacteristically for those days, he campaigned with television ads (Pensacola is a small media market, and his ad budget was of the magnitude of \$2,000). There he took the political toughest issues he could.

In his first term he supported Governor Leroy Collins — a man he still considers "as fine a governor as any state ever had" — in his veto of the "Last Resort" bill, a measure that would have closed Florida schools rather than desegregate them. Pensacola was a stronghold of segregation, then and much later.

"But I still got elected. I said it was wrong and that we should not deny opportunity for education for blacks or whites. The only hope of



Ronin Askew

the country to get united was black education."

In the 1970 election for governor he followed similar tactics. As a legislator from a tightly populated, remote corner of the state, he seemed an unlikely candidate for governor; and he did not seem to be helping himself when he did things like announcing his support of a severance tax on phosphates in the state's leading phosphate county.

Yet he ran second in the first primary, won the runoff, and beat the incumbent Republican governor in the general election. He did not do this, it should be added, as a complete outsider. He says that he was always able to work constructively with other legislators, to strike up alliances and to seek advice from those knowledgeable on issues he knew little about.

He impressed reporters and editorialists — an important asset in Florida, where many voters are new to the state and have only limited information on state government.

Now Mr. Askew is running for president in what seems to be the only way he knows how: by taking unpopular positions. He argues that it is no good to elect someone who is already committed, because of the way he has campaigned, to policies that condemn his administration to failure. So he has antagonized almost every Democratic constituency group from organized labor (he is against the domestic content bill and other protectionist legislation) to gays (he is less than enthusiastic about gay rights).

Most of the political pros scoff at his chances, and he concentrates on asking established politicians for their ideas (which he says will help him be a better president) rather than for their support. Almost no one thinks he will win the nomination. Yet he seems confident and determined, serene in the knowledge that while he has campaigned this way in the past he has won, and that it can happen again.

Peril Found For Wildlife At Love Canal

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Chemicals are killing field rodents that live near the abandoned Love Canal dump in Niagara Falls, New York, despite a federal declaration last year that the area is safe to live in, researchers have found.

The closer the animals live to the suburban neighborhood above the chemical dump, the shorter their life expectancy, according to a study by John J. Christian of the State University of New York at Binghamton.

Several blocks of the Love Canal neighborhood have been fenced off and declared out of bounds to all since 1978, after residents reported oozing chemicals, miscarriages and children with birth defects or respiratory problems. A larger area outside the fence, in which Mr. Christian did his experiment, also was evacuated, although it does not lie directly over the chemical dump.

The Environmental Protection Agency said last week that unexpected leaking of chemicals at Love Canal had called into question the 1982 declaration of habitability.

U.S. Women Still Earn Less Than Men But Gap Seen Narrowing Significantly

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The difference in earnings for women and men in the United States has narrowed slightly, according to new data from the Census Bureau, but women working year-round at full-time jobs, whatever their educational qualifications, still earn only 62 percent of what men make.

Women working full time last year had median annual earnings of \$13,014, as against a median of \$21,077 for men, the bureau reported.

Despite steady growth in the number of working women over the last two decades, the ratio of women's earnings to men's earnings remained relatively stable, in the range of 57 percent to 60 percent, until last year.

Labor Department economists said they regarded the rise to 62 percent as significant. In the last three years, they added, the earnings difference had narrowed more rapidly for younger than for older women. "In 1982," the department said, "women 16 to 24 years old earned 82 percent as much as men of the same age, compared with 76 percent in 1979."

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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The World and Africa

At the World Bank's annual meeting last week, its president, A.W. Clausen, chided his shareholders — the world's governments — for their hesitations. The world, and in particular the World Bank, knows a lot about successful techniques for raising standards of living in the Third World. "What is lacking," Mr. Clausen said, "is a firm commitment on the part of the international community to act while the window of opportunity is still open to us."

There is a division of labor between the World Bank and its neighbor across 19th Street NW, the International Monetary Fund. The IMF deals with countries' short-term troubles with foreign payments. The World Bank is mainly concerned with economic growth in the longer term. At their joint meetings in Washington, most of the concern was devoted to the IMF because of the anxiety over Latin American debts. But the World Bank correctly notes that those debts will be manageable only if Latin American economies expand rapidly and steadily.

The Latin countries are getting a great deal of uneasy attention, but Mr. Clausen observed that they are far from the least fortunate cases. He spoke of sub-Saharan Africa, the only large region in the world where incomes per capita have actually fallen during the past decade. It is quite true that many of the African

countries got entangled with policies of subsidy and regulation that have depressed their growth. Those policies have sometimes been cited in the United States as good reasons for cutting back aid to poor countries or, for that matter, support for the World Bank. But it is worth noting that the bank itself has been the most effective of the foreign critics of those self-defeating policies, and that with its encouragement many of the African countries in the past couple of years have begun to move in more promising directions.

Meanwhile, the world's rich nations are debating whether to reduce their contributions to the International Development Association, the World Bank affiliate that provides low-interest loans to the most desperately poor of nations. The richest of all the world's countries, the United States, is doggedly holding out for the lowest possible compromise on grounds that it cannot afford more.

How effective is aid to the very poor? Mr. Clausen points out that since the IDA went into business more than two decades ago, 27 of the nations to which it made loans have risen in economic strength to a point at which they are no longer eligible for them. Some are well up in the middle-income class of countries and have themselves become IDA contributors.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Keep the United Nations

Americans are periodically reminded by their politicians that a bunch of foreigners are on the loose in New York. Daring to call themselves the United Nations, these strangers insult American hospitality by refusing to think like Americans. So Mayor Koch calls the UN a "cesspool," and Idaho's Senator Steven Symms thunders, "Taxpayers are sick and tired of playing host to our enemies and critics."

On that note, the Senate voted 66-23 to withhold a fourth of America's annual dues of \$363 million and to reduce the payment to \$200 million over four years. If the House were to concur, the United States could lose its General Assembly vote once it fell two years behind. If it defaults, that might inspire efforts to transfer the UN to Geneva or Vienna.

So what? Why not bid adieu to that Mr. Koch calls a "monument to hypocrisy?"

In the first place, a great many nations send their ablest spokesmen to the General Assembly. Does anyone really believe that the United States and New York are the worse for that? And what is wrong with exposing the world's diplomats to the pluralism and, yes, the dissidence that sets America apart?

There are deeper reasons. Mr. Reagan stated one to the scorned General Assembly: "The

UN at its best can help us transcend fear and violence and can act as an enormous force for peace and prosperity." There is no other forum for addressing the turbulence of an imperfect globe. The UN Charter, which Americans crucially shaped, is no more invalidated by unpunished violations than is the criminal code by unpunished murders.

Only those who ignore history would join in the intertemporal piety against the United Nations. It was brought to New York by a generation that well understood the appalling consequences of American isolationism, always justified by the "evil" and "hypocrisy" of the rest of the world. To send the United Nations packing for those reasons would be to yield to the escapism that always lurks just beneath the surface of American diplomacy.

Mr. Reagan carelessly encouraged this dark strain in the Senate when he concurred in a foolish outburst by one of his UN delegates. He needs now to remind Congress of his better second thoughts. It was the Soviet Union that began the practice of withholding funds from the UN, to protest some peacekeeping operations. The Senate and even Ed Koch, we suspect, were rightly indignant.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Keynes Has Returned

International finance is a more amusing subject than you might think. For connoisseurs, one of the better moments of the annual International Monetary Fund meetings was in a preparatory session a few days ago. The subject was the huge American budget deficit and its effects abroad. The U.S. secretary of the Treasury, Donald T. Regan, was defending the size of the deficit with the argument that any tax increase to reduce it might kill the economy's recovery from the recession. The rebuttal came from Jacques Delors, the finance minister in France's Socialist government, who vigorously reproached Mr. Regan for his excessive reliance on Keynesian policy.

The particularly comic thing is that Mr. Delors is right. There has been a remarkable turnaround at the Treasury. One of the horses on which the Reagan administration rode to Washington three years ago was named Anti-Keynes. Mr. Regan seems to have fallen off.

Originally the administration was full of grave warnings that America had followed Lord Keynes much too far and had depended too long on his prescriptions of deficit spending to keep the economy growing. Those deficits were dangerously inflationary, as the Reagan administration correctly argued in its earlier, anti-Keynesian phase. Too much

Keynes had skewed the economy away from savings and investment, it said. What the country needed was balanced budgets, thrift and more business investment.

That is all past now. What actually arrived were a grossly overdone tax cut, rising deficits with continued high interest rates, and the recession. Now the administration — in its post-anti-Keynesian phase — is anxiously counting on those deficits to pump up consumer spending and keep the recovery going at least through the election next year.

But beyond all the comedy there is occasionally a serious side as well to international finance. The Europeans and the Japanese, not to mention the poor countries, are deeply uneasy about the high interest rates that result from the American deficits. Because American interest rates are high, the European and Japanese governments have to keep their rates much higher than they wish in order to keep the United States from sucking capital out of their economies even faster. Because their interest rates are abnormally high, they have to run very large fiscal deficits to keep from sliding back into recession.

You don't have to be a Socialist to think that's a formula for trouble.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Idealists on Trial in Poland

Leading members of the Workers' Defense Committee (KOR) in Poland are, it is confirmed, to go on trial, charged with "plotting against the fundamental interests of the state." Under Article 125 of the Polish penal code they face sentences of between five years' hard labor and death. There is something overwhelmingly depressing about the prospect of KOR leaders facing such brutal charges when they are so isolated and so vulnerable.

KOR was never a mass movement of working people. It was a tiny movement of intellec-

tual idealists. The purpose of the planned "treason" trials is to prove that a tiny group of dissident intellectuals hijacked a legitimate protest movement of simple working people and turned it into something — in communist terms — far more subversive.

Such an analysis is an insult both to the 10 million Poles who signed up with Solidarity and to the few dozen intellectuals who made up KOR. It is an attempt to play the game of splitting those who earn a living by thinking from those who earn by using their hands.

—The Guardian (London).

FROM OUR OCT. 4 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Settlement in Rhodesia
ADEN — It is likely that in the near future the British South Africa Company will be making favorable proposals to induce settlers to take up property in Rhodesia. This company decided to send out Robert Wallace, professor of agriculture and rural economy at Edinburgh University, to make a thorough investigation and report. "In my opinion," Prof. Wallace said, "the future prosperity of the country lies in stock raising. I propose that a scheme should be initiated whereby selected plots of land, covering six thousand acres, should be disposed of. A portion of this land should be presented free to settlers, and the balance of the land paid for at a fixed rate, after which the property would belong to the settler."

1933: Einstein on Germany
LONDON — Tremendous enthusiasm from a huge audience greeted Prof. Albert Einstein when he spoke in Albert Hall (on Oct. 3) in support of individual freedom. The meeting was held to raise funds for relief of Jewish students, university teachers and scientists who have fled Germany since the advent of the Hitler regime. Prof. Einstein said, "It cannot be my task today to act as a judge of conduct of a nation which for many years considered me as her own. Perhaps it is an idle task to judge in times when action counts. Today questions which concern us are how can we save mankind and its spiritual acquisitions of which we are the heirs? How can we save Europe from a new disaster?"

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Maybe Andropov, Too, Believes His Own Rhetoric

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON — It is widely believed in the United States that words matter little in Marxist-Leninist societies, since communist discourse often employs the most vituperative language, especially toward capitalist nations. But that is a misconception. Language is inordinately important in communist states, where dogma and doctrine of ten represent the sole legitimizing claim for the control of power.

From a Soviet perspective, it is by no means surprising that Yuri Andropov has replied in vindictive terms to the scathing language that has been directed at the Kremlin by President Reagan since the tragic Soviet destruction of the South Korean airliner with 269 persons aboard.

Mr. Reagan has also declared, albeit ruefully, that nuclear imperatives transcend all else, compelling dialogue with the Soviet Union in the search for mutual survival.

Mr. Andropov has been impelled to the same conclusion, all the while declaring — and probably even believing — that it is the Soviet Union, not the United States, which is the aggrieved, innocent party.

In a world that has become inured to furious verbiage, the extraordinary language employed by the two leaders has registered inadequately for

those who have not read the full texts. The bitter words have scorched the air in both capitals, and only subsequent events will reveal the durability of the rhetorical wounds.

The level of personal attack on an American president in Mr. Andropov's scathing Sept. 28 statement has not been equaled by a Soviet leader since the days of Nikita Khrushchev. Still, it should be noted that Mr. Andropov was delivering, in effect, a cumulative response, ranging over remarks made by Mr. Reagan since he first took office to the effect that Soviet leaders "reserve unto themselves the right to commit any crime, to lie, to cheat."

In ridiculing what he decided as the "grandiloquent speech" by Mr. Reagan two days earlier before the United Nations, Mr. Andropov sought to turn back on Mr. Reagan his numerous assaults on the Soviet Union since the airliner tragedy.

With "the tone being set by the president of the United States himself," Mr. Andropov said, "one must say bluntly: It is an unattractive sight when, with a view to smearing the Soviet people, leaders of such a country as the United States resort to what almost amounts to obscenities."

Harking back to what he called Mr. Reagan's proclaimed crusade against socialism as a social system — and, by implication, to such Reagan charges as his March 8, 1983, speech labeling the Soviet Union "the focus of evil in the modern world" and "an evil empire" — Mr. Andropov said indignantly: "The transfer of ideological conflict to the sphere of relations among states... is simply absurd and inadmissible at present, in the nuclear age."

To Western ears that sound like a strange claim from a man who last June called on the Soviet Communist Party apparatus to redouble its efforts in "ideological, educational and propaganda work." This is a time, Mr. Andropov said then, "marked by a confrontation, unprecedented in the entire postwar period by its intensity and sharpness, between two diametrically opposite world outlooks, the two political courses of socialism and imperialism. A struggle is going on for the minds and hearts of billions of people in the world."

How do Soviet spokesmen reconcile such storm-torn rhetoric with the language with Mr. Andropov's wounded cry that it is the United States that has breached the norms of ideological cross fire? It is the Soviet contention that ideological warfare should be carried on only at "the party level," not at "the state level."

Mr. Andropov, of course, was not simply seeking to balance off his version of the rhetorical record. His objective — like Mr. Reagan's — is to show the nations in between the two superpowers who is the champion of peace and who the threat to peace.

In this struggle for credibility, the shooting down of the airliner, and the U.S. exploitation of Soviet blame, has undoubtedly produced a propaganda triumph for America. The American version of events has easily overwhelmed the Soviet Union's contention that it was the victim of deliberate American entrapment to portray it as indeed an "evil empire."

Yet, difficult as it may be to accept that the Soviet leadership believes its own claim, many U.S. specialists on the Soviet Union think the odds are that the men in the Kremlin probably do believe that. One compelling reason is that otherwise they would be obliged to accept the alternative: The Soviet Union either was grossly stupid or it was guilty of what the United States charges — inhuman behavior. No national leader could be comfortable with such alternatives.

The Washington Post.

Forty Sovereign Borrowers in Trouble

By R.D. Muldoon

The writer is prime minister of New Zealand and a former chairman of the board of governors of the International Monetary Fund.

NEW YORK — In recent days I have attended meetings of Commonwealth finance ministers as well as the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, where we have addressed major questions involving the world financial and banking system. I believe that the Reagan administration and the U.S. Congress are treading a dangerous path in failing to face up to the imminent threat of disaster that hangs over the world economy.

For a number of years I have warned of the danger of the structural problems that have arisen from excessive lending by the private banking system to so many middle- and low-income countries during the 1970s.

We should have been warned several years ago when the rescheduling of Turkey's external debt proved to be a more complex and difficult task than the simple exercise that was expected.

Poland produced the first major crisis, but this was very largely a problem for West German banks. It was Mexico that first exposed the time bomb that had been built for the American banking system — not just the major international banks but all those smaller regional banks that had contributed to the international issues that the big fellows had organized.

I believe there are no fewer than 40 sovereign borrowers great and small that are candidates for the kind of crisis situation that has been making the headlines during the last two years.

For more than a year, in international forums and to many selected audiences, I have been putting forward proposals for dealing with this situation. I firmly believe that the alternative will

be a continuation of these crises until we get a major default that could lead to the collapse of one or more international banks, a rescue operation by the Federal Reserve or some other central bank, but also a total loss of confidence in the international trade and payments system, with all that that means for a return to the disastrous events of the 1930s.

I am not being alarmist. These views are shared by leaders and finance ministers of the overwhelming majority of the nations of the world, who have promoted resolution after resolution in international forums during the past year or so, only to find that whatever veto may be available is applied by the representatives of the United States and some of the affluent industrial countries of Europe.

Congressmen are opposed to "bailing out the banks." The same congressmen would run to the Federal Reserve or the Reagan administration on behalf of constituents if those banks failed and put in jeopardy either the shareholdings or deposits of those all-powerful constituents.

What we are talking about is not just a rescue operation for the benefit of the people of the poorer and middle-income countries. What we are talking about is that much maligned term "enlightened self-interest."

Economic instability leads inevitably to political instability and, in so many parts of the world, political instability leads to strategic instability. I could give chapter and verse for this.

Let me give just one example.

In Mauritius, economic instability led to political instability and, under a democratic system, the election, in a landslide, of a Marxist government. That government demanded the return of Diego Garcia, an island many hundreds of miles away from Mauritius, which earlier had been made available to the United States as its major strategic base in the Indian Ocean.

In just a week, a flashpoint had been created for a confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union in one of the most vital strategic areas in the world.

Can the Mexican economic crisis be permitted by Washington to erupt into a political crisis that sees an anti-U.S. regime come to power?

Surely it is much easier to recognize an interdependent world and bring the world community together in a new Bretton Woods-type conference to consider feasible proposals that have already been widely discussed — for example, greater symmetry in balance-of-payments adjustment, wider use of special drawing rights — and to move gradually over the medium and long term toward a solution of the structural problems that are with us whether we like it or not.

New Zealand and America have been friends in war and peace. I admire the leaders of the present administration and can only hope they will finally see the realities of a dangerous situation, apply common sense and act accordingly.

The New York Times.

Why the President Boycotts the Fête

By William G. Andrews

PARIS — Today is the 25th anniversary of the birth of the Fifth French Republic. On Oct. 4, 1958, Michel Debré, who was *garde des sceaux* in the de Gaulle government and principal author of the new constitution, affixed the seal of the state to the official leather-bound parchment original, thereby inaugurating it. In a brief ceremony he expressed the wish that it "have a long life and great success." Few impartial observers expected that to happen.

Yet today, at the Paris city hall, Mr. Debré gives the keynote speech at a silver anniversary celebration for a regime that has survived longer than any but the absolute monarchy and the Third Republic (1875-1940), neither of which had a real constitution. Nor did the Third Republic have the broad popular support that has sustained the Fifth Republic.

The reasons for the initial skepticism are clear. The constitution was produced in a crisis atmosphere and seemed tailor-made for Charles de Gaulle's heroic figure. When the Algerian war ended, it was thought, the old party leaders would drive him from office, as they had in 1946, and abandon his constitution.

That nearly happened in 1962. The Algerian war did end. The party leaders did overturn de Gaulle's government. But, instead of quitting, he gave his regime new life and strength by enacting through popular referendum a constitutional amendment for direct election of the president.

Since then the regime has survived de Gaulle's resignation in 1969, the death of his Gaullist successor, Georges Pompidou, in 1974 and the victory of its early opponents in 1981.

The left in power has made no move to amend the constitution and seems unlikely to do so. It governs France with no appreciable differ-

ence, constitutionally speaking, from its conservative predecessors.

Neither the 1981 election of a Socialist president, at a time when a conservative National Assembly had two years of its term remaining, nor the current debate on whether to dissolve the military coup d'état. Later he became a trenchant critic of the executive power he said the text conferred. When the presidency came within his grasp, his attitude changed again. The institutions of the Fifth Republic, he has said, "were not made for me, but they fit me well."

By the time Mr. Mitterrand was elected president, those institutions were entrenched too solidly and were too popular to be replaced or even altered significantly. Besides, the executive authority that he had conferred dangerous now became a valuable tool to promote his policies.

Still, the constitution that he and his associates accept in practice remains abhorrent as a symbol. It reminds them of de Gaulle's return to power in 1958, which they still regard as illegitimate. Thus, the national authorities are doing nothing that might seem to commemorate that event.

So today brings a curious spectacle. Paris, which played no role in the founding of the Fifth Republic, is holding the only official observance of its silver anniversary. And the ceremony is being boycotted by the leaders of the nation, who are the principal current beneficiaries of the authority it confers.

The writer teaches political science and journalism at the State University of New York in Brockport. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In Praise of Reagan

As a regular reader, I am sorry to report to you my great dissatisfaction with the political direction you have been taking recently. The Western world is all in the same boat and lucky to have finally found reliable leadership in President Reagan. Why is it that you only criticize him and never give him credit? How is it possible that a man who has had so much success is never right?

WOLFGANG OFFENHEIMER, Ascona, Switzerland.

Pro-Israeli Bias

Regarding "Post-Begin Israel: Voice Could Ratify the Legacy" (IHT, Sept. 17) by William Safire:

It is perhaps natural to expect a heavily pro-Israeli bias among your

When Talk Undercuts Arms Talks

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The Reagan policy for dealing with the Soviet Union — bristling words and an all-out arms race — is flourishing as never before. The administration has succeeded in using the anti-Soviet rhetoric and win congressional approval of an array of new weapons. But a funny thing has happened. At the moment of its fullest application, the policy has proved bankrupt. Administration officials, realizing the dangers, are alarmed. Even Ronald Reagan may have an inkling.

The event that put a chill on Washington was the statement by Yuri Andropov on relations with America. Putting his personal imprimatur on the position, the Soviet leader painted the administration's policy as unremittably hostile and implied that there was no point in trying to do business with such a government. Any "dissonance" of "a possible evolution for the better" in its policy, he said, had been "finally dispelled."

The statement caused concern for evident reasons. It is one thing to give sermons about the evil of the Soviet system. It is quite another to wake up and realize that the leaders of the other superpower no longer think it worth talking to you about matters engaging the fate of mankind.

If meaningful communication breaks down, the consequences could be immediate and severe on the question of medium-range missiles in Europe. The United States is to begin flying Pershing-2 missiles to West Germany in about six weeks. Many Europeans have been hoping for last-minute progress in Soviet-U.S. arms talks that would avert the deployment. But the Andropov statement raised the possibility from remote to once again consistent.

Just the deployment of Pershings and cruise missiles begins, the Russians may take some threatening action in response. They might deploy missiles in East Germany, or move nuclear-armed submarines closer to the American East Coast. It takes no great imagination to see how such steps could heighten the present mood of confrontation and increase the risk of fatal miscalculation.

A perception of such danger seems suddenly to have struck the Reagan administration. Secretary of State George Shultz has reportedly told colleagues that the strident and prolonged criticism of the Soviets over the downing of the airliner may have had unintended consequences.

But only someone grossly uninformed about the Soviet Union could have failed to appreciate how the Russians might react to the words used by this administration — and not just since the incident. For two and a half years Mr. Reagan has directed the harshest language at Soviet leaders, really denying their legitimacy. And they do care, morbidly, about attacks of that kind.

The little ignorance of the administration in its use of rhetoric has been matched in its notion of frightening the Soviet Union into submission by an arms race. The Russians have matched every previous weapons buildup, or exceeded it, and there is no reason to think that this arms race will end differently.

Dealing with the Soviet Union is enormously difficult and frustrating. Its system is cruel, its reactions verging sometimes on the paranoid.

But what is the alternative to negotiation? Can anyone really believe that keeping its foreign minister out of New York will impress the Soviet Union? Other proposals advanced by the American right are equally irrelevant. Insult, bluster and threat do not work. No, there is no alternative to the hard work of talking — and trying to define the common interest, theirs and ours, in survival.

That is the point of a remarkable article by George Kennan in the current issue of the New Yorker. The piece is a *cri de coeur* from a man who has devoted his life to the problem of dealing with the Soviets.

For all its constitutional nature, Mr. Kennan says, the Soviet regime has a deep interest in avoiding war. But the Reagan administration wets, as if that really did not exist, as if the Russians were 10 feet tall, as if they had no problems, as if they could be stopped from world conquest only by military force. Then he writes:

"This view is, if one will forgive my language, simply childish, inexcusably childish, unworthy of people charged with the responsibility of conducting the affairs of a great power in an endangered world."

It is a more dangerous world today than when Mr. Reagan took office in 1981. Ordinary communication with Moscow has virtually ceased. U.S. leaders talk about the relationship more and more in military terms, compelling the ordinary citizen, as Mr. Kennan says, "to conclude that some sort of military showdown is the only conceivable denouement."

The New York Times.

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COMMODITIES

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

8th Birthday of Ginnie Mae Futures Is Not a Happy One for Many Traders

NEW YORK — Next Friday will mark the eighth anniversary of the Ginnie Mae futures, a date that many traders would like to forget. The main reason: This pioneer financial contract encouraged excessive deliveries of the underlying instruments at prices disadvantageous to the buyer.

Another reason is that even experienced bankers and others who use the Government National Mortgage Association pass-through certificates did not fully understand them, and this was reflected in their trading activities.

Later this month, the Chicago Board of Trade is to introduce a new Ginnie Mae futures contract that it hopes will correct the defects in the current one, which will be allowed to run off. The exchange also plans to start trading Ginnie Mae options.

Basically, Ginnie Maes are created when grantors of mortgages package them into units of \$100,000 or more and sell them to the quasi-governmental agency. The mortgage lender receives a point or so above the rate that consumers pay and then can use the proceeds to grant fresh mortgages.

The bank processes the homeowners' monthly mortgage payments for a fee. Ginnie Mae deposits the package of mortgages with a bank and issues certificates on them, which it then sells to investors, many of whom are attracted by the monthly interest paid on these instruments. The agency uses the proceeds from the sale of the certificates to buy more mortgages from banks and other lenders.

When the Chicago exchange opened its Ginnie Mae futures market it hoped to provide a means whereby holders of these certificates would be able to hedge them against adverse interest-rate moves. It did not quite work that way because of the sharp rises and declines in interest rates.

Exactly what went wrong was described the other day by a man who spent five years working on the futures: Richard L. Sandor, now senior vice president of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. and a former professor of economics at the University of California at Berkeley.

"The initial contract was a pioneering effort," he said. "We tried to turn a waning asset, the self-liquidating mortgage, into a permanent asset, one without declining principal. After all, when you buy a mortgage you don't know if it will last one year or 30."

But when the Chicago Board introduced its extraordinarily successful Treasury bond futures soon after, it provided interest-rate hedgers with a firm long-term contract and trading in Ginnie Maes began declining. In 1980, for example, the daily volume in T-bond futures averaged 50,000 contracts, compared with 3,000 for Ginnie Maes.

"What really hurt the Ginnie Mae futures was the sharp rise in home mortgage rates a few years ago," Mr. Sandor said. "This caused the prices of older certificates to plunge. Those who had sold the futures short would buy the high-coupon, low-price certificates and deliver them against their contracts. These excessive deliveries frightened away hedgers and traders who had no interest in receiving the paper, especially at such prices."

Worse still, when mortgage interest rates began to decline last year, home owners quickly began refinancing them at lower rates, thus shortening the maturities on the certificates investors had bought.

The new Ginnie Mae futures will seek to stabilize yields and terms for hedgers and traders by basing the certificates' rates on an average of the last six months before the delivery date, among other technical improvements.

"It should revive the Ginnie Mae futures market," Mr. Sandor said. "Also, there is a need for this market because there are now \$120 billion of home mortgages outstanding, compared with the \$20 billion when we started in 1975."

John M. Blin, a partner in Shaktin Investing Inc., a major Chicago broker-dealer, and another architect of several financial futures, said: "What the mortgage lenders often overlook is that the home owner tends to hold a 'put' option to deliver the debt instrument to them. In New York, mortgages can repay their debt after a year without any prepayment penalty. Other states either have shorter periods or none at all."

Thus, Mr. Blin said, the mortgage lenders should have a "call" option to protect themselves against having the interest yield on their loan portfolios shrink.

The best hedge or insurance against this will be the Ginnie Mae options, he said, "because investors hedging portfolios in futures are subject to daily mark-to-market rules."

He added: "It is small comfort to a mortgage-portfolio manager if the value of the certificates in the vault appreciates while the price of the futures declines and provokes margin calls for more cash. The options buyer's only exposure is the premium cost, which to a hedger is like buying insurance with a deductible clause."

New York Times Service

N.Y. Stocks Decline on Rate Fears

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange eased Monday as a late rally attempt fell short. It was the fifth consecutive session in which the market lost ground amid investor uncertainty about interest rates and Federal Reserve policy.

Gold- and silver-mining issues were big losers as bullion fell below the critical \$400-an-ounce level. But IBM rose and takeover possibilities sparked some buying action.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down 10 points at the outset after losing 7.01 Friday, shed 1.83 to 1,231.30. It has fallen 29.47 points since hitting a record 1,260.77 on Sept. 26, the longest losing streak since it skidded 55.69 from July 27 to Aug. 2.

Declines topped advances 935-667 among the 1,962 issues traded. Volume totaled 77.2 million shares, up a bit from the 70.9 million traded Friday.

"The market picked up several times when investors replaced shares they sold short," said Trude Latimer of Evans & Co. "But there was no follow through because institutions were not anxious to buy yet."

Early selling was sparked by the Federal Reserve's money-supply report late Friday that showed a larger-than-expected \$2.3-billion increase. Also, federal funds rates, which banks charge one another, traded at 9 1/2 percent, while some investors thought was too high.

The market is looking for a signal from the Federal Reserve that it is going to ease credit and the Fed hasn't given any notices," said Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp.

He said traders have been expecting easier credit since the money-supply growth has declined substantially the past couple of months and the economic recovery has slowed to a more sustainable pace.

Some late buying may have been sparked by news that President Ronald Reagan has postponed his trip to the trouble-plagued Philippines.

ASA Ltd. lost 2 1/4 to 54 1/4, Campbell Red Lake 1 1/4 to 21 1/4, Dome Mines 1 1/4 to 12 1/4, Homestake Mining 1 1/4 to 28 1/4, Callahan Mining 2 1/4 to 19 1/4, Hecla Mining 1 1/4 to 18 1/4, Newmont Mining 1 1/4 to 46 1/4 and Sunshine Mining 1 1/4 to 13 1/4.

Asarco, slated to begin commercial production at its Aquarius, Ontario, gold project, lost 1 1/4 to 30 1/4. Sperry Corp. (ex-dividend) was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1/4 to 45 1/4. American Telephone & Telegraph was second, up 1/4 to 65 1/4. The company formally proposed a plan to lower interstate long-distance calls.

Public Service of Colorado was third, up 1/4 to 18 1/4. Blue-chip IBM rose 1/4 to 128 1/4. The company is expected to unveil its Peanut personal computer soon. Honeywell, which won \$562.5 million in defense contracts, gained 2 1/4 to 124 1/4.



Howard M. Love, chairman and chief executive officer of National Steel.

National Steel Assumes New Name And New Approach to Profitability

By Steven Greenhouse

New York Times Service

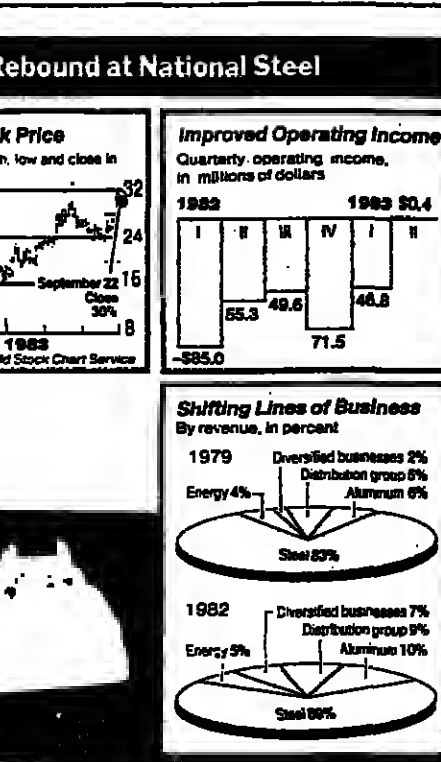
NEW YORK — National Steel Corp. of Pittsburgh, after one of the worst years in its own and the industry's history, may well be the only major U.S. steel company to report an operating profit in 1983.

Not only that, National Steel in August booked enough orders to run at 100 percent of capacity, while the rest of the industry was limping along at 55 percent.

In addition, the company has changed radically in the last three years. It has sold its largest steel mill, taken over the nation's eighth-largest savings and loan association, sharply expanded its aluminum-production capacity and begun to look for new markets for its coal division.

With all these changes, it is not too surprising that the company decided to change its name, too. Thus, this month the company adopted the name of its new holding company — National Inter-group — with National Steel remaining the name of the steel division.

The market has rallied around these changes,



The New York Times

with National's stock jumping from a low of \$13.875 earlier this year to \$30.50 Friday.

Yet skepticism remains. Some analysts, for example, predict that the company's critical sales of sheet steel to the automobile industry will be hurt by competition from Inland Steel and Bethlehem Steel. Both companies are installing continuous annealing processes, which produce higher-quality tempered steel.

And despite the recent stock market performance, one analyst said: "I'm telling investors that National is a neutral investment. It's a steel company that is clearly coming back, but others that have a way to go yet might prove better investments."

Another analyst, Charles A. Bradford of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, said, "My concern with the company is that it seems to lack direction."

"We have one direction — profitability," replies Howard M. Love, 53, the chairman and chief executive officer. "We've skewed our whole strategy to that, and it's starting to bear fruit."

Until 1980, National was more or less a tradegy. The market has rallied around these changes,

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Bank of England Decreases a Key Rate for Money

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The Bank of England Monday dropped its money-market intervention rates at which it sells money to other financial institutions. Major commercial banks quickly followed with cuts in their interest rates.

The British central bank dropped its intervention rates by 1/4 to 1/2 percentage point, clearly signaling the commercial banks to reduce their base rates.

The action, which involved the purchase of £228 million (\$342 million) of bills, came as somewhat of a surprise to dealers, who had not been expecting any such move this early in the week. The most important category of the bills was bought at a range of 9 to 9 1/2 percent, down from 9 1/2 percent Friday.

The cut was the first since shortly after the June re-election of Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and unleashed the first reduction in base rates for more than three months.

The base rate is the rate around which all commercial interest rates are calculated, with the best customers charged about one point above.

National Westminster Bank led the way by cutting its base rate by 1/2 point, to 9 percent, effective Tuesday, taking base rates down to the level they briefly reached last November.

NatWest also reduced the rate paid to savers to 5 1/2 percent from 6 percent, but left its mortgage rate unchanged at 11 percent.

Midland Bank and Lloyds Bank quickly followed NatWest's base rate move, as did Barclays Bank, and other commercial banks were expected to drop their base rates shortly.

The moves were applauded by British bankers, industrialists and employers.

"This is welcome news for industry and commerce. It will help maintain the momentum of recovery by reducing costs and making companies more competitive," said Sir Terence Beckett, director of the Confederation of British Industry, an employers' group.

"Every cut of half a percent saves trade and industry 135 million pounds a year," Sir Terence said.

London financiers and bankers had been expecting a cut in interest rates for the past two weeks but were thwarted by the Bank of England's unwillingness to cut its intervention rates.

The Bank of England cut was followed by a drop in the value of the pound on international money markets as holders of pounds switched to other currencies to protect the value of their investments.

The pound rose as high as \$1.4940 in London trading after the bank moves but later dropped to \$1.4890 on profit-taking.

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Banks Use Gimmicks to Sell Credit Cards

By Paul Hemp
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — With the bank credit-card market saturated after 15 years, participants in the battle for customers have come to rely on one main weapon: marketing ingenuity.

Clubbank gives holders of its MasterCard and Visa card "Club dollars," which they can use for discounts on catalog merchandise, with every purchase made.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust recently ran a sweepstakes program, with card members "entering" each time they used the card.

And at Manufacturers and Traders Trust in Buffalo, New York, members of eight separate American Automobile Association clubs get reduced annual fees for Visa cards issued through the bank.

New York banks were among the

first to market their cards aggressively and they still have some of the biggest promotional campaigns. But other banks around the country are setting up similar programs. Their object is not only to encourage new applications for the cards; they also want to stimulate card use in general and to distinguish their own card from those of their competitors.

By most accounts, the bank credit-card market has matured, a large percentage of those eligible for a card have already obtained one. Annual card fees now charged by most banks have also put the squeeze on the market, reducing the number of cards in circulation.

"Before the fee, people would have three or four cards, but now they can't afford to pay \$20 to three different banks," said Michael Kessler, president of First Card

Services, the credit-card subsidiary of First National Bank of Chicago. The total number of Visa cards and MasterCard in circulation at the end of 1982 was 103 million, down from 120 million in 1979, according to Spencer Nilson, publisher of a newsletter in Santa Monica, California, that covers the bank credit-card industry. The average cardholder today has only one or two in his pocket.

The market saturation has led banks to focus their marketing efforts on particular groups rather than launch broad-based campaigns.

"The banking community has recognized the importance of segmentation of marketing: women, college students, the affluent," said Russell E. Hogg, president of MasterCard International.

"You have to find those little

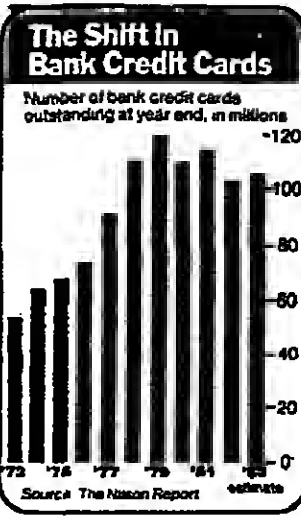
niches in the marketplace, groups that have not been identified as cardholders," Mr. Kessler said.

Banks have used direct-mail campaigns, for example, that aimed at people found to be good credit risks.

Another approach has been a program started by the AAA that now includes about 70 auto clubs and some 20 banks. Under the program, a bank will typically make available to club members a Visa card that offers such benefits as travel insurance, and with a reduced annual fee for the card.

For example, Columbus Bank & Trust of Columbus, Georgia, gives auto club members the first year of the card free, and charges them \$9 in subsequent years, below the normal \$12 fee.

Banks see in the nation's 23 million auto club members a lucrative



Source: The Nilson Report

Supreme Court Lets Stand Ruling Allowing Video-Game Copyrighting

By Elizabeth Olson
United Press International
WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court let stand on Monday a decision allowing Pac-Man and other video games to be copyrighted. The decision will allow manufacturing companies to maintain sole rights to the lucrative games.

The justices refused to hear arguments by a company that sells games similar to Pac-Man as well as special circuit boards to speed up the action of video games. The company, Artic International Inc. of New Jersey, argued that the manufacturer of Pac-Man enjoyed copyright privileges that amounted to a monopoly.

The issue arose when Artic be-

gan selling its special circuit boards and games to video game arcade operators. Midway Mfg. Co., which has sold more than \$200 million worth of the coin-operated Pac-Man machines, brought suit, claiming Artic's activities infringed on the copyrights it held. Midway claimed that its Pac-Man and Galaxian games are "audio-visual works" protected by the 1976 Copyright Act.

A federal district court barred the New Jersey company from selling the video games or the so-called speed-up kits.

The 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the ruling. A three-judge panel found that copyright protection did not clearly extend to video games.

Under the copyright act, a protected audio-visual work is defined as a "series of related images," as a movie. The appeals court said video games would not qualify under that definition, because "Each time a video game is played, a different sequence of images appears on the screen of the video game machine — assuming the game is not played exactly the same way each time."

The central question, the court said, was whether "the creative effort in playing a video game is enough like writing or painting to make each performance of a video game the work of the player and not the game's inventor."

The judges held that it was not.

Monday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 3 p.m. — 5,448,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. — 5,448,000
Prev. Consolidated Close — 5,448,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	52	Close
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	52	Close	Change
100	100	AAV	2.25	3.3	13	100	100	100	+1/4
100	100	AAV	2.25	3.3	13	100	100	100	+1/4
100	100	AAV	2.25	3.3	13	100	100	100	+1/4
100	100	AAV	2.25	3.3	13	100	100	100	+1/4
100	100	AAV	2.25	3.3	13	100	100	100	+1/4

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices
Oct 3

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100	100	AAV	2.25	3.3	13	100	100	100	+1/4
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100	100	AAV	2.25	3.3	13	100	100	100	+1/4
100	100	AAV	2.25	3.3	13	100	100	100	+1/4
100	100	AAV	2.25	3.3	13	100	100	100	+1/4
100	100	AAV	2.25	3.3	13	100	100	100	+1/4

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices
Oct 3

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	52	Close
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	52	Close	Change
100	100	AAV	2.25	3.3	13	100	100	100	+1/4
100	100	AAV	2.25	3.3	13	100	100	100	+1/4
100	100	AAV	2.25	3.3	13	100	100	100	+1/4
100	100	AAV	2.25	3.3	13	100	100	100	+1/4
100	100	AAV	2.25	3.3	13	100	100	100	+1/4

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices
Oct 3

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	52	Close
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	52	Close	Change
100	100	AAV	2.25	3.3	13	100	100	100	+1/4
100	100	AAV	2.25	3.3	13	100	100	100	+1/4
100	100	AAV	2.25	3.3	13	100	100	100	+1/4
100	100	AAV	2.25	3.3	13	100	100	100	+1/4
100	100	AAV	2.25	3.3	13	100	100	100	+1/4

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices
Oct 3

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	52	Close
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	52	Close	Change
100	100	AAV	2.25	3.3	13	100	100	100	+1/4
100	100	AAV	2.25	3.3	13	100	100	100	+1/4
100	100	AAV	2.25	3.3	13	100	100	100	+1/4
100	100	AAV	2.25	3.3	13	100	100	100	+1/4
100	100	AAV	2.25	3.3	13	100	100	100	+1/4

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices
Oct 3

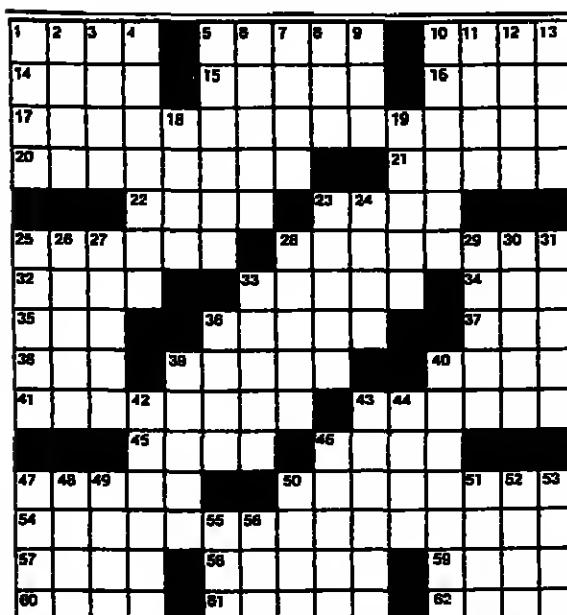
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	52	Close
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	52	Close	Change
100	100	AAV	2.25	3.3	13	100	100	100	+1/4
100	100	AAV	2.25	3.3	13	100	100	100	+1/4
100	100	AAV	2.25	3.3	13	100	100	100	+1/4
100	100	AAV	2.25	3.3	13	100	100	100	+1/4
100	100	AAV	2.25	3.3	13	100	100	100	+1/4

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices
Oct 3

V		W		T		F		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S		S	
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CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- Level
 - Ancient temple
 - Interior
 - When the age out, the wit is out
 - Shak
 - Assumed name
 - Celtic Christianity center
 - Gene Kelly movie, 1952
 - Enter by ladders
 - Topher and Gehenna
 - Ready for harvesting
 - Leg part
 - Frozen dessert
 - Truck driver
 - Indian of Okla.
 - Raptor's home
 - Presidential sobriquet
 - Capra's prof.
 - Paris, 1932
 - Shakespeare
 - Muhammad
 - Rumpelstiltskin, e.g.
 - Succulent fruit
 - Japanese
 - Twists
- DOWN**
- Actor Tim
 - Dyad
 - Scar
 - are in
 - Browning
 - Dylan song
 - Rain
 - Prince
 - Valiant's wife
 - Quechuan
 - Observer
 - Flower
 - Carroll "wild man"
 - Archbishop
 - Sale condition
 - Essential mineral
 - Epeist's phrase
 - Cracker
 - Leave out
 - Queer
 - Opposite of long
 - Tree of the olive family
 - Seductive
 - Ember
 - Indigo
 - Ultraviolet effects
 - Pelvic bones
 - Apprehend
 - Out of sorts

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DENNIS THE MENACE

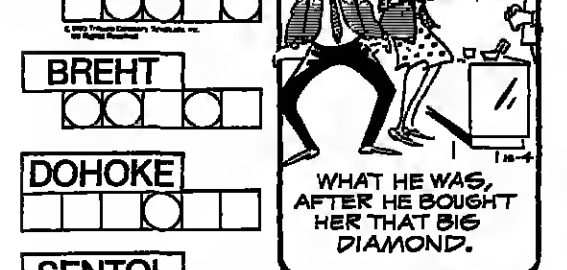


"IF THERE'S NO TOY IN IT, WE MUST ATE IT."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GINOR
BREHT
DOHOKE
SENTOL



WHAT HE WAS, AFTER HE BOUGHT HER THAT BIG DIAMOND.

Answer here: _____

Jumbles: AHEAD BLIMP CANNED HUNGRY

Yesterday's Answer: If joy is the opposite of sorrow, what's the opposite of woe?—GIDDAP

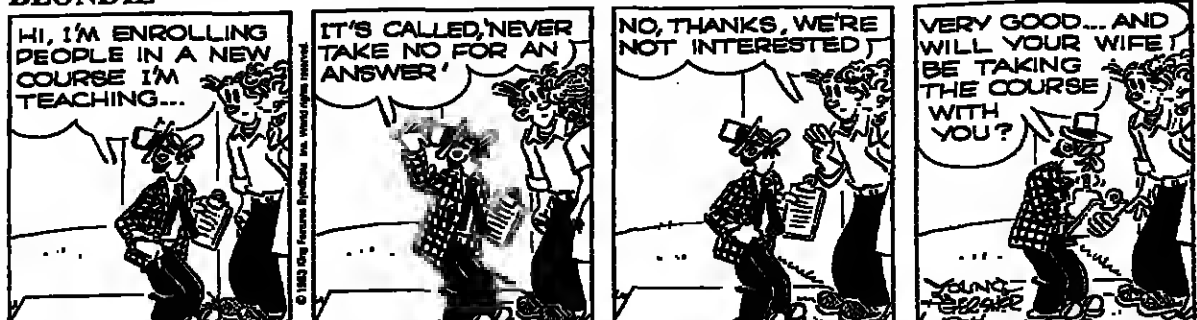
WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW	WIND		HIGH	LOW	WIND
Algeria	18	14	15	SE	28	24	15
Austria	18	14	15	SE	28	24	15
Belgium	18	14	15	SE	28	24	15
Denmark	18	14	15	SE	28	24	15
France	18	14	15	SE	28	24	15
Germany	18	14	15	SE	28	24	15
Greece	18	14	15	SE	28	24	15
Ireland	18	14	15	SE	28	24	15
Italy	18	14	15	SE	28	24	15
Japan	18	14	15	SE	28	24	15
Latvia	18	14	15	SE	28	24	15
Lithuania	18	14	15	SE	28	24	15
Malta	18	14	15	SE	28	24	15
Netherlands	18	14	15	SE	28	24	15
Norway	18	14	15	SE	28	24	15
Poland	18	14	15	SE	28	24	15
Portugal	18	14	15	SE	28	24	15
Romania	18	14	15	SE	28	24	15
Slovakia	18	14	15	SE	28	24	15
Slovenia	18	14	15	SE	28	24	15
Spain	18	14	15	SE	28	24	15
Sweden	18	14	15	SE	28	24	15
Switzerland	18	14	15	SE	28	24	15
Turkey	18	14	15	SE	28	24	15
Ukraine	18	14	15	SE	28	24	15
Yugoslavia	18	14	15	SE	28	24	15

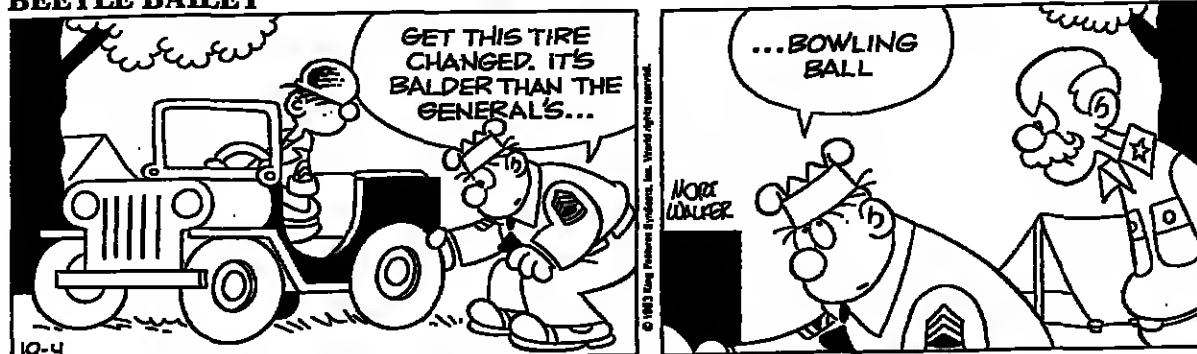
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

FOOLS OF FORTUNE

By William Trevor. 239 pp. \$13.95.
Viking, 40 West 23d St., New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

IN William Trevor's lucid novel, "Fools of Fortune," the young Willie Quinton sees the future unfolding before him with the clarity of youth: he will take over his father's mill, marry his pretty cousin, Marianne, and one day they will live together at the family homestead of Kineagh in County Cork—just as their ancestors have done for centuries past. This vision of what might have been, however, will fall victim to the violence of the Irish troubles. Their dreams violated, the Quintons will discover that their inheritance is one of pain, as well as beauty.

Writing in spare, lifting prose, Trevor delineates these unromantic events with economy and precision. Though the design of "Fools of Fortune" is ambitious and almost paralytic in form, it rarely feels strained; and the reverberations of the Anglo-Irish conflict are drawn in such highly personal terms that their significance seems moral, rather than political. As in most of Trevor's work, there are some wonderfully comic scenes—the ones set in an Irish boarding school are especially funny—but the clever, brittle irony that dominated the early fiction has been assimilated into a wiser, more compassionate voice, capable of lyricism and warmth.

Many of Trevor's short stories, as well as such novels as "Other People's Worlds" and "The Children of Dymouth," are concerned with the establishment of the novel world inhabited by Willie and his family—a world that will seem all the more idyllic and precious in the wake of future events. Setting down his observations in fine, chaste prose that recalls the work of the early Joyce, Trevor draws this world with such authority that the reader begins to participate in the daily rhythms of the village and the banal problems of its inhabitants.

When we first see Willie, the book's principal narrator, it is 1918, and he is 8 years old, "a straw-haired boy with the family's blue eyes and a face that caused strangers to inquire if I were delicate." Willie's days are defined by school and homework, rambles through the rhododendron garden with his family's dogs, and visits to his father's office. His biggest fear comes from the prospect of being sent away to school.

For Willie, history is still something to be learned from textbooks—his teachers tell him about Queen Maeve, Daniel O'Connell, and the other "men and women who had enriched the story of our rebellious island"—and he sees a kind of glamour in the grown-ups' talk of gunmen and British soldiers. "Nothing," Willie thinks, "could surely have been more exciting than revolutionaries on the lawns and in the shrubbery."

Willie's Anglo-Irish parents, Protestant advocates of home rule, support the revolutionary cause. When a British informer, employed in Quinton's mill, is found murdered—his tongue cut out, his body swinging from a tree—the British troops take their revenge. Late one night, as the Quintons lie sleeping, the soldiers set fire to the house, killing Willie's father and two sisters. Willie's memories of that terrible night—lying on the wet grass, in pain, watching his home crumble in a smoke and flames—initiate him into the ugly realities of history.

Like Julia, in "Other People's Worlds," who longs to return to the pristine, inviolate world she inhabited before making a terrible marriage—Willie hopes to recapture the innocence of the past, and, for a time, he seems resilient enough to succeed. He leaves for boarding school, where he becomes buddies with an aspiring actor and the son of a leonade tycoon, and finds solace in their shared rituals of adolescence. The boys make fun of their professors—a math teacher nicknamed Mad Mack and a headmaster known as Scrum—and they trade sexual jokes and stories. After graduation, Willie goes to work in his father's mill, and he realizes that he has fallen in love with his English cousin.

Willie's mother, however, has become a casualty of the troubles: she drinks too much, tends to her family too little, and becomes obsessed about avenging her husband's death. One day, Willie comes home to find her dead, her wrists slit with a razor; and after that, he realizes, "all is changed, changed utterly." His own act of vengeance turns him into an exile; and while he and Marianne discover that their love can indeed survive their daughter, Imelda—a crazy innocent with visionary skills—will inherit the damages of their lives.

It is Trevor's achievement that he compresses these 60 years of history into a dense and supple narrative; and, in so doing, makes us feel both the gathering disorder in the Quintons' lives and the sad, ineradicable meaning for generations to come.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

FIRST place in the Biel International Tournament in Switzerland was shared by the British grandmasters Anthony Miles and John Nunn. Each scored 8-3 in the 12-player round-robin event.

Miles was awarded the brilliancy prize for his trenchant attacking play against the West German international master, Stefan Kindermann.

Against White's hypermodern variation of the English Opening, the advance with 5...P-K5 is sharp but heavily committing since Black's resources will be strained to maintain the adventurous KP. It has been known for 10 years that 6.N-B3, N-N3; 7.N-Q4, P-B4; 8.N-N5, N-N4; 9.P-P4, O-O; 10.P-QR3, N-Q6; 11.N-B3, P-B3; 12.P-QN3, Q-N3; 13.O-O, N-Q4 gives Black a good game.

White's provocative strategy bore fruit when Kindermann, to save his KP, had to capture with 10...B-N3; 11.R-P4, not only conceding the bishop-pair but also the half-open KR file.

To develop with 12.B-B4 would mean that Black would have to do without his last bishop after 13.R-B4, N-N3; 14.R-B3, Kindermann found an alternative way to guard his KP:

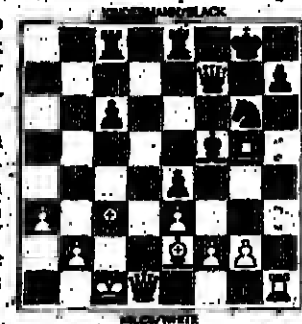
12...N-N3; 13.P-N3, N-K41, so that 14.R-KP1 would be upset by 14...N-N3, winning the exchange in both cases.

On 14.P-Q3, Kindermann could have brought about bishop-ops-of-opposite-color with 14...N-N3; 15.N-B3, P-B3; 16.Q-QP, but after 16...P-KR3; 17.B-Q2, White would still have considerable attacking chances by following the plan of B-B3, O-O, Q-R1, P-KN4 and P-N5.

It would have been weak, after 21.P-KN41, to play 21...P-N3 because 22.P-P3, P-P3; 23.Q-QP; 24.B-Q3, Q-K3; 24.Q-R1 is devastating; 23.B-B4, B-K3 (23...K-R1; 24.Q-R1, N-B1; 25.B-N4, Q-N3; 26.N-B4 was a piece); 24.Q-P3 yields White clear positional advantages.

After 26.P-P3, Kindermann had to play 26...B-P3, although 27.P-B3, B-B4; 28.R-L-R5, B-Q2; 29.Q-Q4 would be powerful, for example, 29...P-K3; 30.R-P1, K-R3; 31.B-Q3, N-N3; 32.B-N, K-Q2; 33.Q-KR4 allows no defense for the black king.

The West German's alternative, a capture with 26...P-P3, was crushed by Miles's lethal combination—27.R-B1, Q-R1; 28.B-B4, K-R1 (28...R-K3; 29.Q-Q7, threatening mate,



Position after 26...P-P3

the queen and a couple of rooks, had to be avoided and 28...K-B1; 29.K-R5, Q-Q7; 30.Q-Q7, N-K2; 32.R-P3 permits only a few useless checks but no real defense against the mate threat; 29.K-R5.

Since the two moves that save the black queen were 29...Q-P or 29...Q-B1, each allowing 30.R-KP3, K-R3; 31.Q-R5 mate, Kindermann had to give up.

Kindermann's defense was 27...P-B3, B-B4; 28.R-L-R5, B-Q2; 29.Q-Q4 would be powerful, for example, 29...P-K3; 30.R-P1, K-R3; 31.B-Q3, N-N3; 32.B-N, K-Q2; 33.Q-KR4 allows no defense for the black king.

The West German's alternative, a capture with 26...P-P3, was crushed by Miles's lethal combination—27.R-B1, Q-R1; 28.B-B4, K-R1 (28...R-K3; 29.Q-Q7, threatening mate,

Other Markets

Closing Prices in local currencies

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

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Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

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Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

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Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

Tokyo

Prices in Japanese yen unless marked

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

Singapore

Prices in Singapore dollars unless marked

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

Zurich

Prices in Swiss francs unless marked

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
Stellar	1.18	De Beers	1.18
Stellar Pacific	1.18	De Beers	1.18

SPORTS

Yaz Calls It Quits After Game No. 3,308

United Press International
BOSTON — While Boston's Carl Yastrzemski was riding a wave of acclaim into history here Sunday, the Chicago White Sox pointed their steers toward Baltimore.

Yastrzemski, 44, had one hit in three at-bats in his final game, a major league-record 3,308th game, a 3-1 Red Sox victory over the Orioles.

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sign and every emotion in every person's face. So I took my time. I wanted to look at each one of them and say, "Thank you."

Cleveland reliever Dan Spillner tried to help. Yastrzemski looked at three balls before swinging at the 3-0 "crispball" — but popped out to second base. "I know Spillner was trying to throw me a strike," he said. "He was aiming the ball. I think he was trying so hard he couldn't get it over."

"Yeah, I tried to hit it out, too. The 3-0 pitch was about a foot over my head, but I had made up my mind I was going to swing wherever the ball was."

Yastrzemski won the triple crown (batting average, home runs and runs batted in) in 1967, the year he was named the American League's most valuable player. He won seven gold gloves for fielding excellence. He was named to the All-Star team 17 times. He is the only American Leaguer to collect 400 homers and 3,000 hits.

Yastrzemski's achievements and where he stands on the all-time list: Games: 3,308, first. At bats: 11,988, third. Hits: 1,816, 11th (dead). Home runs: 452, seventh. Home runs: 452, 17th. Runs batted in: 1,844, ninth. Total bases: 5,339, sixth. Extra-base hits: 1,157, seventh. Walks: 1,844, third. Intentional walks: 190, second.

He played left field Sunday, the position he broke in at in 1961, for

the first time since Aug. 30, 1980. Twins 9, Blue Jays 3. In Toronto, Al Williams scattered 12 hits and four players drove in two runs each to help Minnesota down the Blue Jays, 9-3.

Orioles 2, Yankees 0. In Baltimore, Eddie Murray hit his 33d home run of the year, a two-run shot in the fourth, and rookie Mike Boddicker (16-8) and two re-

ble with two out in the ninth gave the Mets a 5-4 victory and a doubleheader sweep of Montreal. In the opener, Danny Heep's first-inning home run, his eighth of the season, was all Walt Terrell needed in shutting out the Expos on four hits.

Pirates 4, Phillies 0. In Philadelphia, Lee Tunnell pitched a five-hitter and drove in a

run to pace Pittsburgh's 4-0 decision over the Phillies.

Cardinals 9, Cubs 6. In St. Louis, John Stuper (12-11) scattered nine hits through six innings and singled in two runs to cap a five-run first that carried the Cardinals to a 9-6 verdict over Chicago.

Braves 4, Padres 3. In San Diego, Matt Snider drove in two runs and reliever Tony Brizzolara choked off a pair of threats as Atlanta nipped the Padres, 4-3.

Giants 4, Dodgers 3. In Los Angeles, Dan Gladden doubled in a run and scored the eventual game-winner in the fourth to key San Francisco's 4-3 victory over the Dodgers.

Astros 3, Reds 2. In Houston, Jeff Heathcock (2-1) pitched a four-inning through eight innings and Craig Reynolds singled in the winning run as the Astros edged Cincinnati, 3-2.

In Oakland, California, pinch hitter Luis Quinones doubled in the seventh and Cecil Cooper became the first visiting player in 14 years to hit a home run off Tiger Stadium as Milwaukee downed Detroit, 7-4.

A's 8, Royals 4. In Oakland, California, pinch hitter Luis Quinones doubled in the seventh and Cecil Cooper became the first visiting player in 14 years to hit a home run off Tiger Stadium as Milwaukee downed Detroit, 7-4.

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Minnesota defensive end Doug Martin reeled in Dallas quarterback Danny White early in Sunday's game in Minneapolis, but the Cowboys scored twice in the fourth period — on a Ron Fells interception return and a 12-yard White-Drew Pearson pass — to win, 37-24.

49ers Win 4th Straight, 33-13

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
FOXBORO, Massachusetts — Joe Montana passed for 288 yards and two touchdowns and Ray Wersching kicked four field goals to power San Francisco to its fourth straight National Football League victory, 33-13, over the New England Patriots here Sunday.

Montana, utilizing the short passing game to complete 25 of 38 attempts, threw an 8-yarder for a

score to Russ Francis in the first quarter and a 13-yarder to Dwight Clark in the third. Jeff Moore ran two yards for a touchdown; Wersching's field goals were of 45, 35, 36 and 24 yards. The 4-1 49ers are off to their best start since 1976.

Coming off upsets of the New York Jets and Pittsburgh, 2-3 New England scored in the opening quarter on Steve Grogan's 30-yarder to Derrick Ramsey. But the 49ers quickly took charge, scoring on six of their first eight possessions and building a 30-6 lead after the three quarters.

San Francisco entered the game with the league's second-most productive offense, averaging 423.5 yards per game, and churned out 426 against New England.

Chargers 41, Giants 34. In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Chuck Munce's third touchdown of the game, a 34-yard burst around left end with 4:52 left to play, lifted San Diego to a 41-34 victory over the New York Giants.

Munce's game-winning run came after the Giants, who trailed by 17 in the first half, had tied the score, 34-34, on Ali Haji-Sheikh's 37-yard field goal with 6:53 left to play.

San Diego's Dan Fouts, forced out of the game in the third period with a shoulder injury, had two touchdowns passes, hitting Charlie Joiner from 13 yards out and Kelvin Winslow on a 16-yarder, both in the second period. Fouts completed 15 of 28 passes for 215 yards, but suffered a strained deltoid when his arm was struck as he attempted a third-down pass.

After Haji-Sheikh's tying field goal, Fouts' replacement, Ed Luther, played for the first time this season, threw a 32-yard pass to

Joiner to New York's 45 and two plays later, Muncie burst for the game-winner.

Eagles 28, Falcons 24. In Atlanta, Ron Jaworski ran for one touchdown and passed for three others, the third a 53-yard bomb to Mike Quick with 1:45 remaining, to give Philadelphia a 28-24 victory over the Falcons.

Atlanta, down 21-7 at halftime, had tied the score in the opening seconds of the final quarter when Steve Bartkowski threw eight yards to Stacy Bailey for his third touchdown pass of the day. The Falcons took a 24-21 lead when Mick Luckhurst kicked a 44-yard field goal with 5:48 left.

Rams 21, Lions 10. In Anaheim, California, Eric Dickerson rushed for 199 yards and scored three touchdowns, leading the Los Angeles Rams to a 21-10 victory over Detroit. The Rams improved their record to 3-2 while the Lions fell to 1-4.

Dickerson, who rushed for 192 yards in an overtime loss last week, carried 30 times, his three TDs brought his season total to nine. The rookie halfback from Southern Methodist produced the Rams' fourth best single-game rushing effort with his 199 yards. Willie Ellison rushed for 247 yards in 1971, Tom Wilson for 223 in 1956 and Dan Towler for 205 in 1953.

Saints 17, Dolphins 7. In New Orleans, defensive end Reggie Lewis raced 27 yards with an interception return and the Saint defense dominated mistake-prone Miami to pace New Orleans to a 17-7 decision.

CFL Standings

W	L	T	P	Pts
3	0	0	0	18
2	1	0	0	12
1	2	0	0	6
0	3	0	0	0

W	L	T	P	Pts
3	0	0	0	18
2	1	0	0	12
1	2	0	0	6
0	3	0	0	0

W	L	T	P	Pts
3	0	0	0	18
2	1	0	0	12
1	2	0	0	6
0	3	0	0	0

W	L	T	P	Pts
3	0	0	0	18
2	1	0	0	12
1	2	0	0	6
0	3	0	0	0

W	L	T	P	Pts
3	0	0	0	18
2	1	0	0	12
1	2	0	0	6
0	3	0	0	0

W	L	T	P	Pts
3	0	0	0	18
2	1	0	0	12
1	2	0	0	6
0	3	0	0	0

Colbert Captures Texas Open by 5

United Press International
SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Jim Colbert, the leader since the second round, shot a 3-under-par 67 Sunday to win the Texas Open golf tournament by five strokes over Mark Pfeil, who had a closing 70.

Colbert's 19-under total was 261, the lowest on the PGA tour this year. His midway total of 12-under 128 and third-round total of 16-under 194 also set 1983 record lows.

Colbert's victory, worth \$54,000, was his second this year and the eighth of his career. It moved him from 25th to 14th on the 1983 money list with \$212,077.

Islanders and Oilers Still the Teams to Beat

By Lawrie Miffin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Breezing past their opposition throughout the National Hockey League's regular season, the Edmonton Oilers have proved themselves worthy of being Stanley Cup finalists. The New York Islanders didn't exactly breeze through 1982-83, but when the playoffs arrived, they again proved themselves worthy finalists and worthy champions.

It is difficult to imagine the Islanders losing the cup that they have won so convincingly four consecutive years. But it is easy to imagine the Oilers challenging them again next May. They revealed a surprising lack of poise under pressure in the finals, but were playing an Islanders team that long ago learned what to do with — make the opposition feel most of it.

The NHL is introducing overtime into the regular season. If a game is tied at the end of three periods, a five-minute sudden-death session will be played; if nobody scores, the tie will stand.

The 67th NHL season opens Tuesday. Following is a preview of the 21 clubs, with teams listed in predicted order of finish:

Wales Conference
Pacific Division
N.Y. Islanders — They may not win the division, but they are likely to win the championship a fifth straight time. No major changes, but internal competition — from goalie Kelly Murray, defenseman Paul Boutilier and Gord Juenen, forward Greg Gilbert — will keep the team alert and working hard.

N.Y. Rangers — The defense looks like one of the league's best. A huge Willie Huber joins Jerry Beak, Tom Laidlaw, Dave Maloney, Reijo Ruuskanen, and a healthy Ron Grahame. The forward crop looks stronger, with newcomers Mark Osborne, Mike Blaisdell, Jan Eriksson, Peter Sundstrom and Pierre Larouche.

Washington — The Capitals had a Cinderella season last year. New additions are Dave Christian, a center, from Winnipeg; and Bryan Erickson, a rookie right wing from the University of Minnesota. But goal-scorer Dennis Maruk is gone, and if anything happens to Al Jensen the goaltending outlook would be bleak.

Philadelphia — Bobby Clarke is 34, Darryl Dick, 33, and 33-year-old Rick MacLeish looks like he'll make the team. The Flyers are set at center but not so on the wings, which dictates a trade may be made. Pelle Lindbergh and Bob Froese provide more than adequate goaltending.

New Jersey — The Devils are not quite as

young a team as advertised, with Chico Resch and Ron Low in goal, Bob Lorimer, Phil Russell, Mike Kitchen on defense and Mel Bridgman, Bob MacMillan and Don Lever up front. But the young players do have talent — Aaron Broten, Jeff Larmer, Brent Ashton and Paul Gagne proved it last season, while Pat Verbeek and Rick Chomynowski should do it this year.

Pittsburgh — New Coach Lou Angotti is giving five or six newcomers a chance, but will have to rely heavily on his few talented veterans — Doug Shadden, Rick Kehoe and Mike Bulard up front, Randy Carlyle on defense and goalies Denis Herron and Michel Dion.

Adams Division
Boston — Backed by Pete Peters in goal, relative youngsters helped give the Bruins the league's best record last season. Included are three centers — Barry Pederson (sixth in league scoring with 107 points at age 22), Tom Fergus (21) and Steve Kasper (22) — plus Keith Crowder (24), Mike Krushelnyski (23) and Luc DuFour (19). The defense is less deep; Peters' goaltending is key.

Buffalo — Mike Ramsey (age 22), Phil Houli (19) and Hannu Virta (20) are the young core of a solid defense. The depth in goal is good, with Bob Sauve, Jacques Cloutier and 18-year-old American draftee Tom Barasso. Real Cloutier, the right wing acquired from Quebec, joins a group of capable forwards.

Montreal — Expect some player moves. Help is needed on defense, where Ray Robinson carries too much of the load. Ric Nantness is suspended following a drug conviction and Rick Green is out two months with a broken wrist. Young centers Alfie Turotte and John Chabot make Doug Wickenheiser logical trade bait.

Quebec — With the three Stastny brothers attacking, the Nordiques will never lack scoring power. Some offense was lost in the Cloutier trade, but obtaining Tony McKegney, Andre Savard and J.F. Sauve adds depth. The defense remains vulnerable.

Hartford — Left wing Sylvain Turgeon, the Whalers' top draft pick, has had a good camp. Two good centers are Ron Francis and Mark Johnson. On defense, Joel Quenneville and Richie Dunn join Risto Siltanen, Ed Hoespodar, Chris Kotsopoulos, Marty Howe and an excellent goalie in Greg Miller.

Campbell Conference
Norris Division
Chicago — Chicago has virtually the same lineup that produced the league's fourth-best record last season. The goaltending is solid: Tony Esposito was 23-11-5 last year and Murray Bannerman was 23-12-5. An explosive offense is led by Denis Savard (120 points), Al

Secord (54 goals) and Steve Larmer, 1982-83's rookie of the year.

Minnesota — Still a galaxy of would-be stars. Look at the centers alone: Bobby Smith, Neal Broten and Dennis Maruk, all potential 30-goal scorers, are joined by Brian Lawton, the league's top draft choice. With wings like Dino Ciccarelli (37 goals), Brian Bellows (35) and Steve Payne (30), scoring is no problem. Defense might be.

Toronto — The Leafs had a strong second half last season. Now their young defensemen — Jim Benning (age 20), Fred Boimistrick, Bob McGill and Craig Muni (all 21) — have another year's experience, plus Borje Salming to lead them. Much depends on the consistency of goalie Mike McNamee.

St. Louis — The question is how much the offseason trauma — the club's being nearly sold to Saskatchewan, then folding, then getting revived by a new owner — will affect the players. There's a new general manager, Ron Carson, and new coach, Jacques Demers, but only one new player, Guy Chouinard.

Detroit — Only at season's end can a verdict be given on Jim Devellano's big trade, acquiring Ron Duguay, Eddie Johnston and Ed Mio from the Rangers for Willie Huber, Mark Osborne and Mike Blaisdell. The Wings are counting heavily on Mio, but this defense would give any goalie fits.

Smythe Division
Edmonton — Not much new here, but there's not much need to tinker with a team that scored 74 more goals than any other last season, finished third in the overall standings and went to the cup finals. The one change: Grant Fuhr has replaced Andy Moog as the No. 1 goalie.

Winnipeg — The Jets have two intriguing draft choices on defense, Bob Dallas (6-2, 210) and Jim Kyte (6-5, 220), as well as their No. 1 draft choice, right wing Andrew McBain. The decent but not deep defense is led by Dale Hawerchuk, Brian Mullen, Thomas Steen and Lucien DeBlois.

Calgary — Traded away are Guy Chouinard, Mel Bridgman, Phil Russell, Kevin Lavale, Carl Mokosak and Steve Christoff. Newcomers are Steve Tambellini, Mike Eaves, Mickey Volcan, Paul Baxter, Steve Bozek and Hakan Loob, a right wing who led the Swedish league in scoring last season. The trend seems to be toward speed and finesse.

Vancouver — The Canucks have Richard Brodeur in goal and a surplus of defensemen, but there is scant firepower and nothing has been done lately to improve it.

Los Angeles — Coach Don Parry is several seasons behind his time and General Manager George Maguire seems unable to make useful trades. Both criticize their players publicly. No wonder the Kings are going nowhere.

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Harris in his letter
told me the A.S.
had been dropped
and was now